HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRUNSWICK GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,850—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER,
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Mould	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
R.	CATHAY	2985	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASHAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	4912	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASHAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ad London.
†† This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 22nd. October 20th.
October 6th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,950 450	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

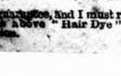
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Soerabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 5, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hilcoat	5th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 5, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. By changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 6 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am graduate, and I must refund the total amount for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 21st September, at Noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 18th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th September, at Noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
WANTED AT ONCE
A thorough expert EUROPEAN ARTIST, having good knowledge of Retouching, Finishing Photos, and must be well up in operation (in business). Apply at once with Certificates and Specimen of work, stating salary to

A. MIRZA ALLY & Co.,
Photographers, East Street, Poona.
Poona, 13th September, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.
FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 230 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES,
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.
SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is specially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.
WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.
MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.
Have much pleasure in announcing that their
MR. S. J. TELLERY
Has been Appointed by the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AS COMMISSIONER
TO REPRESENT
INDIAN ART-WARE
AND
ART MANUFACTURES
AT THE
FORTHCOMING WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
OPENING ON
1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT,
ON A
STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE,
INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
IN EVERY BRANCH,
FROM
ALL PARTS OF INDIA,
ON THEIR
OWN ACCOUNT
AND AT THEIR
OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Artware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.
Although they prefer to purchase Outright all Goods
OF
ART MANUFACTURE,
MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.
WILL,
Notwithstanding, accept such Articles On Commission.

JEWELLERY
(of purely Native Designs only)
WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED ON
COMMISSION SALE,
or for Exhibition at the option of Owners.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting Tea of which only Samples will be accepted). They will receive Orders, conduct Sales, and bring the Manufacturers and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.
They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit separately the Art manufactures of their respective States in their Court.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for Prizes for such Exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.
All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.
Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.
For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
DELHI.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS, INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,200 hands.

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TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.
D-L, B-L, C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c., Price Rs. 120, cash. Rs. 135 credit.
Ditto. ditto. Superior quality and extra finish, Price Rs. 150, cash. Rs. 170 credit.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.
D-B, C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 170, cash. Rs. 190, credit.
Ditto. ditto. Superior finish. Price Rs. 215, cash. Rs. 240 credit.
Black Waterproof Cases, with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 44 and 50, cash. Rs. 60 and 67 credit.
ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic Safety Bolting, Left Choke, &c., 12 bore, in case with fittings complete. Rs. 300 cash. Rs. 335 credit.
Ditto. ditto. Superior finish, Rs. 375, cash. Rs. 415 credit.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.
D-B, B-L, C-F Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c. Price Rs. 300, cash. Rs. 335, credit.
Ditto. ditto. ·450 bore, Rs. 300, cash. Rs. 335 credit.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 84, credit.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES.
FOR SHOT OR BALL.
Single Barrel. Rs. 30, cash. Rs. 34, credit.
Double Barrel. Rs. 45, cash. Rs. 50, credit.
Case with fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 39, cash. Rs. 44, credit.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.
Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 84, credit.
Ditto. do. ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action, Rs. 100, cash. Rs. 112, credit.
Saloon Rifle to take No. 1 Bulleted Breech Cap, Rs. 32 cash. Rs. 36, credit.
Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot. Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 85, credit.
Ditto. do. 12 shot. Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 85, credit.
Ditto. do. ·500 bore, model 1886, 9 shot, Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 85 credit.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.
Six Chambers, ·455 bore, Blue Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 40, cash. Rs. 45, credit.
Ditto. ditto. ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 46, cash. Rs. 51, credit.
Oak case and fittings complete, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22, credit.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.
New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 80, cash. Rs. 90, credit.
Ditto. ditto. ·476 Blued, Rs. 90, cash. Rs. 100, credit.
Ditto. ditto. ·476, Plated, Rs. 96, cash. Rs. 108, credit.
Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22-8, credit.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8, cash. Rs. 15, credit; made to order.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 33, cash. Rs. 34, credit.
Ditto. ditto. Plated, Rs. 36, cash. Rs. 40 credit.
Oak Case and Fittings, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22, credit.
Colt's Derringer Pocket Pistol, ·410 Rim Fire, Rs. 18, cash. Rs. 21 credit.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver ·476 takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.
"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.
(*For further Particulars apply personally or write for Illustrated Catalogue.*)
The above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent. on account of the great fall in Exchange.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RIDING AND SPORTING GAITERS—BREECHES. SPECIAL CASH PRICES.
SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE ..... from Rs. 19-8.
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades... " " 24.
BOXCLOTH GAITERS, All Colors ..... " " 13-8.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY
WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } " 3 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price!
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... " 2 0

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO,
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, Indie, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LYON'S TOURISTS AND PLEASURE PARTY
Will Appear by Special Request in
THE GAIETY MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
"FAUST UP TO DATE,"
For the Last Time with New Music, New Songs, and Local Hits.
REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHT.
THE TOURISTS WILL PERFORM AT POONA ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs 2; Gallery and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
HAL GEORGE, Business Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

THE S. S. "SINGAPORE" having been disabled and towed into ALEXANDRIA, her Cargo was transhipped to the S. S. "GIAVA," which is expected to arrive here on the 17th instant. Consignees of Cargo by the S. S. "SINGAPORE" are therefore requested to present their respective Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign an average Bond, and pay a deposit of 20 per cent. on the invoice value of their respective Goods when the usual delivery orders will be given to them.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

THE FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL COSTUME SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Members of the above Club at the Back Bay Baths today, commencing at 3-45 p.m. Admission: Gentleman, One Rupee. Ladies, 8 As.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent SAWYER to take up the work of Saw-Mill Foreman. Preference will be given to Candidates having European experience. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem, rising on good service to Rs. 250.

Applications, by letter only, accompanied by Copies of Testimonials (not originals) should be addressed to the

LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPDT.,
E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapara,

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, (BYCULLA) BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 14th November, 1892.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the good will and the whole of the remaining stock (including fittings) of the above Company.

The stock has been taken up to the 15th September instant, and particulars will be produced to applicants on application to the Liquidators.

Credit will be given in reduction of the amount tendered for all money received on sales made by the Company after the 15th September instant.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the tender, and must be sent addressed to the Liquidators, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smotham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than One O'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1892.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

કમાલરી પરેખ૭,
i. e., CUMALSEY PREMJEE,
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Two of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGNAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Suit No. 2882 of 1892.

BHIMABAI, widow of BALLOO.....Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAGEERTHIBAI, widow of BHAWOO, and
[illegible] widow of NANOO.....Defendants.

WARRANTS to Pursuance of a Warrant of [illegible] dated 31st day of August [illegible] TO SELL the following [illegible] the property of the said defendants, viz.:—[illegible] or piece of [illegible] ground, belonging to [illegible] Parsiwada, without [illegible] and covered with tiles, registered [illegible] by the heirs of BHAWOO [illegible] standing well and partly by [illegible] Parsiwada on the North [illegible] on the South by the property [illegible] and standing in the name of [illegible] Defendants [illegible] persons having right in or [illegible] property (other than claims [illegible] of such lands, claims or [illegible] on or before the 27th [illegible] an affidavit verified [illegible] of such lands, claims or [illegible] of September, 1892.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUND and UNDIVIDED PROFITS £143,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

BANKERS:

LONDON..... { The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND..... { Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..... { National Bank of Scotland. National Bank.
AMSTERDAM .. { Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM..... { Werkhoim & Goudsmits. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS..... { André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS:

At Aden..... Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
" Amoy ..... " BOYD & Co.
" Bangkok ..... " WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
" Cairo ..... " CREDIT LYONNAIS.
" Cheribon ..... " G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Durban ..... " NATAL BANK.
" Do. ..... " STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
" Foochow ..... " MAITLAND & Co.
" Hankow ..... " JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Kobe ..... " JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " BANK OF BOMBAY.
" Lyons ..... " CREDIT LYONNAIS.
" Macassar ..... " REIS & Co.
" Mauritius ..... " HUTH BROS. & Co.
" Nagasaki..... " THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co., Ld.
" Negapatam... " BANK OF MADRAS.
" Padang ..... " HAACKE & Co.
" Pacalouan ... " G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Saigon ..... " BANQUE D'INDO-CHINE.
" Samarang ..... " MACNEILL & Co.
" Surabaya... " FRASER, EATON & Co.
" Tegal ..... " G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Tientsin ..... " JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Yokohama... " JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
In Australia ... { The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For one year, 4 per cent. p. a.
For shorter periods, terms on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 18 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

ORDINARY.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has always given me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be of a lengthy and tedious character I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and impartial.

My experience of her treatment would be to advise all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she fully does meet me to perfect health and strength again. And I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Kamandale Hotel, Bombay, 26th September 1892.

N.B.—Medical and Out-country Patients can have consultation and advice by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 only is made to command, &c., &c.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1892, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1892.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees 10, per Share, equal to 50 per cent., has been declared and will be paid at the Office of the Undersigned, Albert Building, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates, on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1892.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 7th instant, a DIVIDEND of 10s. per share was declared for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 22nd September, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBT. BEADLE,
Secretary in Bombay.

73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of PICKERING CLARK, late of Middletown, Connecticut, in the United States of America, who died at Middletown aforesaid on the 1st day of April 1891, and Letters of Administration C. T. A. of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 1st day of September 1892, to FRANK CARTWRIGHT RIMINGTON, Esquire, are hereby required to send their claims to the said administrator at the Office of the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Administrator,—Dated the 2nd day of September, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY KUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasi Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.

I SOUND STRAIGHT SAL SLEEPERS of uniform section, 10 inches by 5 inches.
Number required, 20,000. Length 8 feet.
70 " 14 "
20 " 10 "

2.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sal timber in straight lengths of 14 feet. Section 11 inches by 11 inches, 10½ inches by 10½ inches or 11 inches by 10½ inches. Quantity required, 1,00,000 cubic feet.

3.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Mango wood in straight lengths of 8 feet. Minimum width 15 inches, minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 400 cubic feet.

4.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sheeshum wood in straight lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

5.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Country Teak in lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

6.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Moulmein Teak in straight lengths of 14 feet. Minimum section 16 inches by 16 inches. Quantity required 800 cubic feet.

Rates may be quoted for the timber loaded on trucks at any station on the G. I. P. I. M. R., or E. I. R., nearest to the source of supply.

Should the sectional not be uniform the minimum section will be taken in measurement, and scantlings under the sizes specified will be rejected. In measuring the length should timber be split at the end, the split portion will not be included in the length. Lengths under those specified will be rejected. Apply to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Guna-Bina Railway, Saugor.

Saugor, C. P., Dated 10th Sept., 1892.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the SUPPLY of 5,00,0.0 INDIAN MAUNDS (1 Bombay SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at Noon on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1892, 28th Kunny 1068, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Acting Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Acting Commercial Agent on an eight anna stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the re-sale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.	
Alleppey	2,60,00	7. The salt shall be delivered
Quilon	1,60,000	into the Bankshalls or Godowns
Munumbum	5,000	noted in the margin at the cost of
Trevandrum	25,000	the contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1893.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82 English lbs. to one Indian maund.

At Munumbum, Quilon, and Trevandrum, weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per Maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with:—

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Acting Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Acting Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per Maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Acting Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Acting Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Acting Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of import, has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Acting Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiences and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 24th August, 1892.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Dr. Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitations, Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all disease by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled. It has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful its over of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK

BROWN { SEE WORD "VICTORIA" WINDSOR,
WHITE { LONDON-PLYMOUTH WINDSOR,
HONEY. { On Packet, Box and Tablet. GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE

The WORD on the Packet or Box.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Colombo, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, Coupons, and Cheques collected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers and Coupons, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on approved security.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon),
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by C. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on the most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS....£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Knglish Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE. Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

BRONCHITIS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermitt

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, conversational meeting, at New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate, Fort, 8-30 p.m.,
Novelty Theatre, Lyon's Tourists, 9 p. m.
Back Bay Baths, Swimming Club entertainment, and distribution of prizes by Mr. Justice Bailey.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bombay (s), London; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chupra (s), for Rangoon; Gwalior (s), China, &c.; and Rajpootana (s), Calcutta, &c.

DEATH OF MR. GOLABRAI B. DESAI.—Mr. Golabrai B. Desai died after a long and painful illness, at his residence at Gamdevi, on Tuesday last.

THEFT AT NAGDEVI STREET.—Curshedji Hormusji, a liquor shop-keeper at Nagdevi Street, reports that, during Wednesday night, his shop was broken into, and some articles, valued at Rs. 10, were stolen from a drawer of his table.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT GAMDEVI.—A quantity of gunpowder accidentally exploded at the house of a Bora at Gamdevi. Eleven persons were injured, six of whom have succumbed to their wounds. The remainder are badly injured.

A ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar Irani, general merchant, Kaibadevie Road, has issued a calendar showing only the Zoroastrian days and months, for presentation to his customers. The calendar is the first of its kind, and there was a great want of such a work.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Jairam Narayan, residing in Samuel Street, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday night, during his absence from home, his house was entered into, and 824 pearls, collectively valued at Rs. 386, were stolen.

ACCIDENT AT A BLASTING OPERATION.—Bowjee Jammoo, a Hindoo, about 47 years of age, was, on Thursday afternoon, struck on the head by a stone weighing about 1½ lb., resulting from a blasting at the Nowrosji Hill quarry.

THE SIRDAR DILER JUNG.—The Sirdar Diler Jung left Bombay last evening by the mail for Hyderabad. A large number of European, Hindu, Musalman and Parsee gentlemen assembled to see him off. Shortly before the train left the Sirdar was decked with innumerable wreaths and garlands, and his carriage was almost filled with flowers.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by the St. Paul's Band, on Bandora Hill, near the Mount Mary's Chapel (opposite the Fancy Bazaar), on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March .....Little Sweetheart come & kiss me ..H Round
Overture...La Croix de Geneve .....M Bieger
Valse ...Lusitania .....Florence Fare
Selection...Songs of England No. 2 .....W Y Scholes
Valse .....Sweet Lavender.....J Weaver
Polka .....Chic.....Luke Wheeler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.—The B. S. N. Co.'s steamers have, si ce Thursday last, plied between Goa and Bombay. There will be every day a morning steamer starting from Carnac Bunder, at 7 a.m., touching at all the intermediate ports. From 1st October next this arrangement will undergo a change, as the morning steamers will go only as far as Deogad and return. According to the contract there will be as usual a 12 o'clock steamer which will carry mails to the ports between Deogad and Goa. The starting time of the steamers from Goa will be as before. It is the intention of the company to send their steamers to Surat. By this new venture the Guzaraties will be much benefited.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Louis Caitan Pereira, charged one Tookaram Gubba, living at Ripon Road with house-breaking and theft of five pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 16, on Thursday night. The accused, it appeared, made an entrance into the complainant's house by opening the lock with a duplicate key, and made off with the wearing apparel. An accused was carrying away the bundle of clothes, he was stopped by a policeman, and admitted having stolen the goods. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—The following letter has been addressed to us:—Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of last Wednesday's meeting of the Standing Committee I am made to express an opinion, which, in justice to myself, I trust, you will please allow me to correct. The report says I agreed with Mr. Geary, but omits what I added. I, indeed, agreed with Mr. Geary as to the qualifications of Mr. Biora, and the advantage of securing a firm of contractors which had such an engineer on its staff, but I enquired whether the other competing firm referred to would employ an engineer of Mr. Bibra's standing. My opinion distinctly was that the firm which offered the lowest tender should be preferred, provided it gave sufficient assurance of efficiency.—Yours, &c., BALCHANDRA KRISNNA.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday noon at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Pandoo Manaji, about 30 years of age, a stevedore employed on board the s.s. Fazilka, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, now lying in the harbour. The deceased was, on Thursday afternoon, working on board the steamer with three other labourers, named Dewji Tookram aged 18, Bapu Ranoo, aged 30, and Rama Gopal, aged 35. They removed the after-part of the ship's hatch, and got on the top to remove the middle portion, when the fore and after portions, covering the main hatch suddenly gave way, and they all together with the middle portion of the hatch fell into the hold of the ship. The injured men were taken to the hospital, when it was found that the deceased Paudoo was very seriously injured, and was in an unconscious state, while the other three were not much injured. The deceased did not rally and died yesterday morning. The jury recorded a verdict of death by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF OF JASDAN.—H. H. Khachar Shri Mala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, accompanied by Kumarshris Kachar Mansur, Ramsur, Ramugsur, and Rawatsar, and Naja Dhadhal, son-in-law of the Chief, together with Mr. Nathubhai Gadhoi, the Huzuri, and Dr. Shapurji M. Mehta, the medical attendant to his Highness, and twenty-five followers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Wadhwan mail, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. Among those present at the station to receive the Chief were Kumar Shri Samatsingji Bahadur of Palitana, Kumar Vijaysingji of Palitana, Rama Shri Bawaji of Isanpur, Jadeja Shri Devisingji of Khirasra, Lakha Dhadhal, son-in-law of the Chief of Jasdan, Messrs. Umiashankar Aditram Karbharito, Prince Samatsingji, Pranjwandas Gulabdas, Dharashaw C. Coyaji, Ladhabhai Nyayadish of Gondol, Hormajdiar C. Coyaji, pleader, Osmanbhai and several others. Prince Samatsingji introduced the Chief of Jasdan and Kamurshri to the gentlemen present, and after the presentation of garlands, the Chief in company with Prince Samatsingji drove to the Prince's residence, Cumballa Hill. The Chief and his Kumars, sons of the shop on the foot-path the jamadar placed a chair and sat in it, and then calling the Marwaree before him, said that he had come there to administer justice, and if he did not obey his orders, he should have to pay a heavy penalty for it. The Marwaree becoming suspicious that he was not a jamadar, sent for a police-man. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Dawood, an embroiderer, was charged by Mr. Nagindass, acting Chief Abkare Inspector, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling and having in his possession for sale a quantity of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs, in contravention of Section IX. Act I. of 1878. The Inspector informed his Worship that in consequence of certain information received by him, he sent his peon in plain clothes to the accused's house, instructing him to buy some opium from the accused. He gave the peons several copper coins which were marked by Constable Sloane. According to the directions given him, the peon went to the accused's house. The Abkari Inspector followed the peon to the house, where he saw about two tolas of opium in the possession of the peon, who said that he had bought it from the accused. The Inspector found four coins in the accused's, pocket, and he identified two of them as marked coins. Constable Sloane, however, could not indentify the coins. The accused in his defence stated that he did not sell the opium to the peon. He was in the habit of eating opium, which he always kept in his house for his own consumption, but not for sale. The charge laid again him was false. He then called several witnesses, who are embroiderers, living in the same house as the accused. They deposed that they were all opium-eaters and kept opium in the house not for sale, but for their own use. His worship, in disposing of the case, said that the charge laid against the accused was not satisfactorily established. Constable Sloane said that the coins found in the accused's pocket were not the same, which he had marked. In a trap set up in that way, it was necessary that there should be no doubt that the money was paid to the accused. In this case the marked money was not identified, and, therefore, the evidence of the peon stood uncorroborated, which did not justify his Worship to convict the accused. As regards the opium found in the room the Magistrate said that it did not belong to the accused and was not found in his possession. The quantity was found in different parts of the room. The charge of having in the accused's possession, a quantity of opium, had broken down by the fact that it belonged to several persons. The Magistrate, therefore, discharged the accused, and ordered the opium to be restored to its owners.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of the 13th inst.:—

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Submitted draft Administration Report for the year 1891-92, a copy of which was previous to the meeting furnished to each Trustee.

Resolution.—The report should be adopted.

PILOTAGE FEES.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 5th September, reporting that the German Barquentine De Capo proceeded to sea in charge of Mr. Vaughan, on 1st September, but re-entered the Port on the 2nd idem, as the weather was very bad and requesting sanction to remit the Trustees' share of the 2nd pilotage fee in and out, as was done in a previous similar case under Trustees' Resolution No. 332, dated 27th June, 1889, and recommending that Mr. Melling, who brought her in and also the pilot who may take her out be paid their full share of pilotage.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Officiating Port Officer.

MONSOON CHARGES.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th August, estimating the cost of repairing the damage done by the sea to the Trustees' property on the foreshore during the present monsoon of Rs. 2,830.—Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 31st August, stating that it seems probable that the expenditure on Repairs to Sightseene Estate will be less by Rs. 4,000 or so than the sum provided in the estimates and that the estimated cost of making good the damage referred to (Rs. 2,830) may be sanctioned against this saving.—Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee recommending that the estimated expenditure may be sanctioned as proposed in the Secretary's note.

Resolution.—The expenditure estimated at Rs. 2,830 is sanctioned as recommended by the Bunders Committee.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd September, stating that the men on the dredgers and hopper barges are exposed to all weather and have seriously felt the exposure during the long-continued heavy rain of this year's moonsoon and recommending that they be allowed during the rains a rough coat and cap each every two years at an estimated cost of Rs. 400.—Read minutes of the members of the Finance and Establishment Committee approving of the chairman's action.—Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th September, stating that the total cost of the warm clothing will be Rs. 425 as the price has since risen from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5 per coat and cap owing to the fall in exchange.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Finance Committee as a charge against the cantead grant for dredging.

THE VALUE OF LAND.

Read letters from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 30th June and 19th August respectively, showing on a plan in red a piece of ground between Ooran and Boree streets, measuring about 1,500 square yards, which he asks may be handed over to the Municipality for the construction of stables for milch cattle.—Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 11th July, stating that the plot in question is available; and that the rates at which land is leased for 50 years in this neighbourhood are: Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the 1st 10 years; Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, with the reservation as to the resumption of the land on giving 12 months' notice and paying for the buildings constructed in the event of the land being required.—Read minutes of members of the Land Committee recommending that the plot be offered for 1 rupee and 2 rupees instead of Re. 1, Re. 1½ and Rs. 2, the rates usually charged, the offer to remain open for six months only, after which in the event of it not being accepted the Trustees would be free in respect to any further fresh application.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Land Committee the Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees will be prepared to lease the site applied for, measuring 1,500 square yards, the Western boundary being set back 60 feet from the eastside of the Prong Road for 50 years at the following rates:—Re. 1 for 1st 20, Rs. 2 for remaining 30 years, subject to the condition that the Trustees reserve the right to resume possession at 12 months' notice paying the value of the buildings erected on the plot. This offer to remain open for 6 months from this date.

DEPRECIATION AND REPLACEMENT.

Submitted memo. by the Secretary, dated 7th September, stating that the balance of various sums accumulated in the year that ended 31st March 1892 on account of the Provident, Depreciation and Replacement Funds, amounting to Rs. 29,178-10-1, remains uninvested, and requesting instructions as to the securities in which this sum should be invested.—Read minutes of members of Finance and Establishment Committee.

Resolution.—The amount should be invested in 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds (Tansa Loan).

THE PILOT SCHOONERS.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer reporting that the Budget grant for repairs to Pilot schooners and their boats has been exceeded by Rs. 637 and asking for an additional allotment of Rs. 837 to meet the excess and any future requirements during the remainder of the year.

Resolution.—The further grant applied for may be sanctioned.

WHARVES AND ROADS.

Read Government Resolution No. 230, dated 8th September, sanctioning the appropriation of Rs. 62,132 from the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus of one lakh for wharves and roads on the Mazagon and Tank Bunder Properties in the event of there not being a sufficient balance of current revenue to meet the actual outlay

Resolution to be recorded.

FOUNTAINS AND WATER TROUGHS.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th July, requesting that he may be furnished with tracings showing respectively the sites of Dharavy Naujee fountain and trough for cattle to enable him to recommend the Corporation to take over and declare public both fountain and trough when completed with the sites occupied by them in order that he may supply them with water free of charge.—Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th August, forwarding 3 sheets numbered 1, 2 and 3 of plan No 3698 showing the fountain and trough with their respective sites for transmission to the Municipal Commissioner and estimating the cost of making the necessary alterations and providing the required fittings in the fountain at Rs. 190-6-0 and of constructing the cattle trough at Rs. 784-2-0 a total Rs. 1,180-8-0.—Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th September, stating with reference to an inquiry made that the area to be handed over to the Municipality in connection with the fountain is 443-13 square feet and with the trough 615-75 square feet.

Resolution.—The plans showing sites should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner and the areas specified should be made over to the Municipality on the completion of the fountain and cattle trough on their undertaking to supply both with water free of charge. The revised estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,180 is sanctioned.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Sept. 1892.	For week ending 9th Sept. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	19	21
" out of " " ..	15	15
" transported	11	9
" attended to	0	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	7
" left	4	4
" remaining in dock	18	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	5
" left	5	2
" remaining in dock	19	4

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 10th September.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Fultala	4,156	4 days.
S. S. Oriental	4,971	2 days.
S. S. Brahmani	1,114	1 day.
S. S. Tadri	61	1 day.
Hopper Dredger Toredo	301	1 day.

THE *Popolo Romano* learns that a number of Shelley's admirers intend to place a commemorative slab in the Palazzo Verospi, the house in the Corso, where the poet lived during his stay in Rome. It was there that Byron and Trelawny visited him, and where the poet wrote "Prometheus Unbound" and the "Cenci."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REUTER states that an offensive and defensive alliance has been signed by France and Russia.

A TELEGRAM later than the mail announces that a petition was to be presented against the return of Mr. John Morley for Newcastle on account of intimidation and bribery.

REGISTRATION fees in Assam yielded about Rs. 44,700 during the official year 1891-92. The cash expenditure amounted to about Rs. 26,350, leaving a net surplus of about Rs. 18,350 as against Rs. 18,630 in the previous year. It does not appear from the last report whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the work of the Depart- ment.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a broad gauge line of Railway from Kolar Road Station on the Madras Railway to the Kolar Gold Fields, about 10½ miles in length. This is satisfactory, and we hope to see the line well advanced during the next few months.

MR. RUDRA, barrister-at law, having expressed his regret and apologised for the statement he made recently regarding his Highness's courts, has been again permitted to practice in the Nizam's courts.

DURING the month of August there was a serious decline in the amount of tea shipments from Ceylon. In May and June far larger quantities were exported than during any previous two months whereas in July the total dropped somewhat below the record of last year, and during the past month this tendency has been accentuated. The total shipments to the end of August are given at about 47,000,000 lbs., as compared with 44,650,000 lbs. for the corresponding period of last year.

AN Oghi telegram of 13th instant says:—The various Staff Officers have been directed to join between the 26th and the 28th September. There are rumours here to the effect that all the clans of the Isazai tribe are sending representatives to Hashim Ali Khan at Baio, to try and induce him to surrender himself to Sir William Lockhart, and so avert the expedition, and its consequences to themselves. It is said, however, that, so far, Hashim Ali has steadily refused to listen to such councils, and declares that he will never come in. All is well in camp.

IT is estimated that the average consumption of spirits in the Punjab is only one pint to every 165 persons per month. There are of course considerable variations between different districts; but even in Lahore, which contains a large urban and military population, and where, it is stated, the rural population is more than usually inclined to drink, the consumption is only one pint of country spirit in the month to every 50 persons. There has been, nevertheless, during the past year, a considerable improvement in the excise revenue, and this is attributed not to any increase in the total consumption of the Province, but the vigorous measures which have been taken to suppress illicit distillation.

JUDGING from the imports into Calcutta during the past two years the consumption of beer is decreasing; but to whatever cause due, the decline is purely local. The importations for the whole of India, Mr. O'Conor tells us, continue on the large scale which has marked recent years. The rise in five years has been close on 40 per cent., and the development has been continuous. The falling off in Bengal, in fact, has been more than counterbalanced by a large increase in Bombay, Sindh and Burma, where the withdrawal of Government from the supply of beer to the troops has apparently induced Thomas Atkins to go back from the brew of the country to that of his native land. At all events the quantity of beer brewed in India has not been increasing of late, and was actually less last year than it was in 1887.

MAHARAJ SINGH, one of the most noted dacoit leaders in Bundelkhand, and connected with one of the old Thakur families of Bijawar, was shot dead on the 3rd instant in an attempt to escape from the house of a relative, which had been surrounded by the police. Maharaj Singh, it is stated, was offered his life on condition that he assisted in the pursuit of Durga Singh and Durga Lodhi, two other notorious dacoits, but he apparently distrusted the offer, and in the forlorn attempt to escape was killed.

A REPORT has been called for from the General Officer Commanding the Rawalpindi district regarding the recent pass age of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops through his command *en route* to Gilgit. It would be well, observes a contemporary, if at the same time the British officers who accompanied the troops were also asked to furnish their account of the affair, and to explain why no medical aid was available. The unfortunate incident has, we regret to hear, given rise to much mutual recrimination but it is to be hoped His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be able to disentangle the actual facts, and place the blame, if fault there be, where it ought to be placed.

THE first official report on the Madras Indigo crop shows a reduction of the area sown with indigo as compared with "normal," though in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah there is a slight increase. The falling off in Kistna and Nelore, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot, is very heavy, ranging from 28 to 32 per cent., and in other districts there is decline of 9 per cent. However, a great deal has been made in all districts but one since 1891, and another year may see normal level regained. This season the rains were late in setting in, and were subsequently exceptionally heavy in the indigo growing districts of the Deccan, North Nellore and Kistna, and this retarded sowings somewhat. Further, owing to the extremely high prices ruling for food-grains, it is reported that indigo has been displaced by them in parts. These causes account for the decrease as compared with the normal. The generally favourable character of the season explains the increases over last year's area. Only in one important district—South Arcot—is there a decrease as compared with 1891, and there it is explained by the displacement of indigo in favour of ground-nuts and food-grains. The season has, on the whole, been very favourable, and the crop is reported to be in good condition almost everywhere, although in a few places the excessive rain of August has done some damage.

IN the North-West Provinces as in other parts of India the administrators of jails find the Burmese convict the most troublesome of all the prisoners under their charge. Sir J. W. Tyler, in commenting on the large number of offences committed during the past year, remarks that the Burmese are usually turbulent and impatient of control, resenting any provocation real or imaginary by a resort to personal violence. The Hindustani prisoners, on the other hand, 'more generally seek redress in abuse.' It may be inferred from Sir J. W. Tyler's remarks that the increase in the number of Burmese who are now received in Indian jails is, to a great extent, responsible for the rise in the number of prison offences.

MR. MICHIE SMITH, the Officiating Astronomer to the Madras Government, writes to the local papers:—"A telegram received from Kiel Observatory this morning announces that Mr. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has made the remarkable discovery that Jupiter is attended by five satellites instead of only four, as hitherto supposed. The newly discovered satellite is only of the 13th magnitude. A star of this magnitude can be seen with a telescope of 6·5 inches aperture, and the reason why it has remained so long undiscovered is probably that it lies so near the planet that it is concealed by its glare. Jupiter will be in opposition on October 12th, and so is at present in a very favourable position for observation."

AN important question as to limitation was raised on Friday in the course of a chamber application made by Mr. Douglas Grant before the Hon. Mr. Justice Best, at Madras, in which he applied that the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, in a suit pending before the High Court, might be brought on the records as plaintiff. Mr. Venkatramiah Chetty opposed the application on behalf of the defendants in the suit on the ground that it was barred by limitation, inasmuch as it was not made within six months of the date of the death of the original plaintiff. Mr. Grant replied that the petition and affidavit in the matter had been filed in Court within that period, but that owing to some difficulty in getting the warrant of Attorney from his client being away in Rajputana, the application could not be made ere this; and contended that Section 366 of the Civil Procedure Code should be read in conjunction with the Limitation Act, and such section vested the Judge with the discretion as to the limit of time for the abatement of a suit. In the present case no application was made for a declaration of an abatement of the suit, and no orders had been passed consequently. He was therefore not barred in his application by limitation. His Lordship, taking this view of the matter, admitted the application.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Every one brought into contact with Mr., or, to give him his proper title, Rajastri Vasudeva Madava Samarth, cannot fail to be struck by his amiability and ability. As chief officer with the Gaekwar of Baroda it has been due mainly to his tact and *savoir faire* that the present visit of his Highness to Europe has been so beneficial and, in every sense of the word, satisfactory. Mr. Samarth is a skilful and highly trained official, who has already shown great capacity and who has many of the essential qualities of a statesman. He is a family connection of the great Baroda Dewan Raoji A. Phaji, who, at the beginning of the century, first declared for the British alliance, and he was born at Kolaba in 1855. After a brilliant career at the Elphinstone College and Bombay University, he entered the Gaekwar's service in 1878. His promotion was rapid, and in 1882 he was appointed Private Secretary to his Highness. He was secretary to the Council in 1887, Census Commissioner in 1891, and he is now President of the Revenue Commission.

THE ACT FOR ENLARGING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE Indian Councils Act, 1892, has been published in the *Government Gazette* in Calcutta. We reproduce it textually:—

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. (a) The number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governor-General under the provisions of section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten nor more than sixteen; and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the Advocate-General of the Presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight, nor more than twenty.

(b) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: provided always that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(c) Any person resident in India may be nominated an Additional Member of Council under sections ten and twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

(d) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.

2. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of their respective Local Governments and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules applicable to such Councils respectively be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any Council shall have power to submit or propose any resolution, or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act: provided that any rule made under this Act by a Governor in Council or by a Lieutenant-Governor shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor-General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

3. It is hereby declared that in the twenty-second section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of Her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now;" and, further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, Chapter eighty-five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, Chapter ninety-five, respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments respectively in the possession and under the Government of the said Company.

4. Sections thirteen and thirty-two of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed, and it is enacted that—

(a) If any additional Member of Council or any Member of the Council of a Lieutenant-Governor appointed under the said Act or this Act shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor to whose Council such Additional Member or Members may have been nominated (as the case may be) to declare, by a notification published in the *Government Gazette*, that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant:

(b) In the event of a vacancy occurring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted of any such Additional Member or Members of the Council of Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, for the Governor, or for the Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, to nominate any person as Additional Member or Members as the case may be in his place; and every Member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination: provided always that it shall not be lawful by such nomination, or by any other nomination made under this Act, to diminish the proportion of non-official Members directed by the Indian Councils, Act 1861, to be nominated.

5. The local Legislature of any province in India may from time to time, by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, repeal or alter, and repeal as to that province any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of this Act by any authority in India other than that local Legislature: provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local Legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in persuance of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this section.

6. In this Act—

The expression "local Legislature" means—

(a) The Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective provinces of Fort St. George and Bombay; and

(b) The Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable:

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province or territory over which the powers of any local Legislature for the time being extend.

7. Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the powers of the Governor-General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

8. This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act, 1892; and the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CREEPING IN LIKE A MOUSE.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* is filled with respectful admiration of the self-denying resolution passed by our Civic Fathers at their meeting held last week. They have decided by a very large majority that the new Municipal Buildings are to be opened without any special ceremony. I always thought that if there was anything particularly dear to the native mind, it was a big *tamasha*; but it seems that, however, this may have been in the past, in these days we are becoming more severely practical and the glory and the glamour of magnificent displays are no longer held in esteem. Mr. Wacha, whom I take as the most thoughtful and the most eloquent amongst the exponents of Native opinion, characterizes them as two-penny half-penny shows. He will have none of them. I was mildly suggested by Mr. Kanajee that on an occasion when the representatives of the people were about to inaugurate the opening of the People's Palace, the Governor might be invited and a little speech-making indulged in, but the austere Mr. Wacha—the admirer of Spartan simplicity—scouted the idea, and qualified it as "utter rot," which, it must be allowed, is a strong expression. The splendid structure which adorns the junction at Bori Bunder is nothing in Mr. W's. eyes but "a blackmailing house," with no claim whatever to be considered a People's Palace; and since he will have no money thrown away upon gew-gaws, nothing remains for our Municipal Corporators but to "creep in like a mouse," as Principal Oxenham forcibly put it, and "do their business in an earnest manner," as Mr. Wacha hath it.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	30 p.m.	...	31
Suez	16	2	50 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 16th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	46	...	4
" Karachi	...	11	...	2
" Madras	..	42	...	1

PROTECTION OF THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

MR. R. B. McCABE, C. S., Political Officer, Lushai Hills, in a letter to Mr. Eden C. Showers, Honorary Secretary to the meeting of the Cachar Planters, dated camp Silchar, the 31st of August, gives a summary of an address he delivered last month to the Cachar planters. He said:—

Gentlemen,—I have been deputed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to adjust all accounts arising from expenditure occurred in connection with the recent Lushai rising. The Chief Commissioner has requested me to take advantage of my visit to Silchar to afford you any special information of which I may be possessed.

"1st.—Regarding the present state of affairs in the Lushai Hills.

"2nd—The policy which it is proposed to adopt with reference to the future control of the Lushais.

"3rd.—The intentions of the Assam Government regarding the maintenance of frontier outposts.

"4th.—The question of the impressment of transport and the means proposed for removing the present grounds of discontent.

"There appears to exist a considerable misapprehension of facts regarding the Lushai rising of September, 1890, and that of March, 1892. The rising of September, 1890, was entirely confined to the Western Lushai villages, and the efficacy of the punishment inflicted on them has been proved by the fact that they remained loyal to us during the recent disturbances and rendered material assistance to our transport by supplying coolies.

"The rising of March, 1892, was limited to the Western Lushais, i.e., to the villages lying east and south of the river Sonai and to the Howlongs. These tribes had not been in conflict with us since the expedition of 1871-72, and this 20 years of peace is not to be attributed to the effect to that expedition, but rather to the fact that intertribal feuds prevented any aggressive action against the Cachar and Sylhet frontier."

The present position of affairs in the North Lushai Hills may be summarised as follows:—

"The villages concerned in the recent rising have been severely punished, and, with the exception of Lalbura, we hold as hostages all the principal chiefs and headmen.

"2. Lalbura's men are submitting daily, and he himself is reduced to the condition of an outlaw with a following of only four or five men, and has offered to give himself up, provided his life and liberty be assured.

"3. Lenkham, the only hostile village not visited, is 65 miles by road south-east of Aijal, and its two chief headmen are in our hands.

"As far as my local experience enables me to judge, I consider that the spirit which actuated the recent insurrection has been crushed, and it only remains for Government to consolidate our authority in these hills.

"A new outpost in the Eastern Lushai country will be established during the ensuing cold season, and the process of disarmament continued.

"With reference to the subject of outposts, I am to state that the Chief Commissioner proposes to maintain all the cold-weather frontier guards as far west as Chattachura and to keep up the rainy season guards at present.

"The maintenance of these guards is, in my opinion, not so much necessary from the military point of view of safeguarding the frontier, as from the advisability of restoring confidence to the labour population employed in frontier tea estates. The experience of the Naga Hills and Sibsagar frontier proves that the only efficient means of absolutely preventing raids is by obtaining full control over the tribes adjacent to the frontier, and until we obtain absolute authority over the Lushai tribes as far south as latitude 13° 15," no increase in number of frontier outposts would, in my opinion, render raids absolutely impossible. I am prepared to place before the Chief Commissioner any suggestions you may have to make regarding the location of outposts, but at the same time would point out that the present location and strength have been fixed on the advice of the military advisers of Government, who have to regard the subject from the broad and general view of the defence of the frontiers, and not from the question of the interests of any one or more tea estates. It must also be remembered that an increase in the number of frontier outposts entails a considerable annual expenditure which the Government, as an expenditure which has finally to be met by curtailling the funds available for the improvement of communications.

"I have now to address you on the subject of the impressment of transport, and can state that I am fully aware of the extent of the loss and inconvenience that you have experienced in this respect. I am now engaged personally in adjusting all claims arising from the impressment of bullock transport in March last, and can speak definitely regarding the amount of carriage obtained under this head.

"All the bullocks employed by the civil department for the rationing of the Frontier Police garrison from January last up to date were obtained on contract, and all civil stores have been delivered at Changsil also under contract. The impressment was, therefore, limited to 300 bullocks, and 100 drivers required for the transport of the military to Changsil on the occasion of the rising in March last and to sufficient boat carriage to transport monthly about 400 maunds of military rations to Changsil. The impressed bullocks and drivers have been discharged, and the only impressment at present resorted to is that of boats for rationing the military detachment in the North Lushai Hills.

"It has been pointed out to me that it is not so much the actual amount of carriage impressed that causes inconvenience as the fact that impressment exists and creates a limited supply of carriage at enhanced rates, I am now able to inform you that a contract has been entered into for the supply of all boats required for the Lushai Hills from the 1st of September, 1892, and that I have offers for the supply on contract of bullock transport. Experience has proved that the ultimate result of impressing transport is to reduce contract rates, the high rates offered immediately after the cessation of impressment causing a considerable increase in the amount of carriage available. In whatever manner Government makes large purchases of transport, prices naturally rise. The same economic laws apply in England as in India, the only difference being that in the former case you have an impersonal War Office at which to grumble, while in the latter you have the opportunity of confronting an ever-accessible district officer. In conclusion, I would state that it might pertinently be asked what good we expect to derive from the annexation of the Lushai Hills? The same question was, no doubt, formerly asked with reference to Assam. If you have an obnoxious neighbour whom you cannot get rid of, you must either endure him or render him harmless. We have tried the policy of endurance, and found that it signally failed, and now have to face the only other alternative of rendering our Lushai neighbours as harmless as possible."

The following questions were raised at the meeting, and will

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SILVER STUDS and LINKS.—Gentlemen's complete sets of solid Silver Studs and Sleeve Links of English manufacture, well and strongly made from Rs. 4. Sets of Sleeve Links only from Rs. 2-8. Solitaires from Rs. 3.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation balance. Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURRIE-JEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

RICHEST SILK UMBRELLAS, Choice Natural Sticks, Fox's Steel Frames, folding very small, Rs. 12-8 each; superior article, Rs. 13-8 Net, sterling value.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Suited for Fancy Fairs, Xmas Presents, &c., &c. Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Rs. 1-8, for Euphoniums Re. 1-8, for Phœnix Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix Rs. 4, Celestinas Rs. 4, For Harmoniums, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, and Re. 1-4 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZITHER MUSIC, WANTED.—Publications or Manuscripts by Curt E. A. Schulz, New or Second hand. Apply to "A. E. C." care of this Office.

LARGE FERNS for Sale. Apply to "BALSHOP Co." care of this Paper.

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THE P and O Co's s s Bombay, 2,017 tons, Captain H S Blackburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE following is the text of a telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 15th September:—"Egypt has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Karachi."

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A McKinlay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Lieut C H Bennett as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr A Schilizzi, as cabin and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C'Tico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hamilton, Colonel W Athens, Colonel and Mrs Nicolson, Mrs White and infant, Miss Smith, Sergeant Prior, and 130 deck.

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ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Bombay (s)	Blackburn	London, Aug 17.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Chupra (s)	Brown	Rangoon, &c.
	Gwalior (s)	Speck	China, &c.
	Rajpootana (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chyebassa, Wilson, for Busreh, &c.
,, Simla, Robertson, for Persian Gulf via K. Coast and Karachi.

The Steamer Bombay entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
12	Ellora s	Sheldrick ....Bombay, Aug 16.
	Polymnia, ship	Ipland .....Hamburg, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamers Norbudda, Clan Alpine and Clan Matheson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Manora s	.....	London.
	Kerbela s	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
13	Hochheimer s	Calcutta.
	Patiala s	Negapatam.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Kt of St George (s), 2999, Beavis
Orient (s), 2712, Moule
Kirby Hall (s), 1682, Phillips
Worsley Hall (s), 2172, Black
Ruthenia (s), 3428, McConochie
Asia (s), 2423, Laird
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Bisagno (s), 1474, Baccarini
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Teheran (s), 1634, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551, Creocy
Stolin (s), 2113, Jones
Chyebassa (s), 1714, Wilson
Maple Branch, (s), 1735, Anderson
Paula 234, Breymann
Assam (s), 1611, Browne
Emma (s), 1857, Thoren
Imberhorne 1397, Hansen
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City of Dundee s—3 cases lamps, R A Hoosein, Asia s—4 cases plate glass, Shamjee Lilladhur; 100 cases candles, S R Sookhia; 20 kegs Epsom salt, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, W B Greon and Co; 1 case book covers, J B Marzban and Co.
Chyebassa s—20 kegs chronicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 1 case book covers, J B Marzban and Co; 2 cases pianos, Soondy and Co; 20 cases oilmanstores, &c., B Nuzorally; 20 cases condensed milk, John M Heyn and Co; 8 cases paper, S A S Dawood; 150 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 14 cases oilmanstores, &c., Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 81 cases oilmanstores, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 120 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co; 711 kegs paint, 75 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 1,788 kegs paint, M A Hoosein; 580 kegs paint, &c., C Rajbhoy; 100 kegs paint, A Sumsoodin; 4 cases printing paper, M S Joshi; 8 cases chocse, Minocher, Kuka and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—26 cases playing cards, H S Habib.
Etolia s—188 cases window glass, E K Sookhia; 150 boxes candles, A Tyebally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—50 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee.

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ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Perkins, Lt, Bo, A E Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Malleson, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Cates, Surg-Col, Bo, 1 M S, on retirement, to England.
Benett, Lt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, to Colombo.

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By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

271-92—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

679-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Liladhur, Jairam Naranjee and others vs George Wreford and others—Craigie, Lyon and Co, P and O, and L, S, N and B. (Part heard.)
617-91—Little, S, N, and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another v Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.
515-90—M N Sakhatwala—Bhagwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-83—Mansukhlal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Ballakrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.
205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.
521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedaly Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkuli.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Cookerda and others vs Trioonjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, H and Co, T, B and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Ratanbai, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Postonjee R and S.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 15.

10 p.m. ... 79·6

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

6 a.m. ... 77·2
10 a.m. ... 81·1
2 p.m. ... 82·3
6 p.m. ... 83·2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Bar Silver unchanged in value at 38½d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 83⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. Four per cent Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower on London yesterday, at £63. Consols were unchanged at 96⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 106¾. The Indian Council allotted half a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 11-16d., which is 1-32 above the regular allotment rate yesterday, and the same as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on the same day. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England, issued on London yesterday, showed that the Bank's Reserve had again decreased by one per cent., making it stand at 49 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight were unchanged at ⅛ and 1⅛ per cent., respectively.

Wednesday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total 15,000 bales. Yesterday the market closed firm; Sea rates quiet; and Arrivals dull; the Sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Cotton prices in New York were virtually unchanged yesterday, with ready Mid.-Uplands at 7 3-16 cents, and December futures a point lower, at 7·24 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 17,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop, so far, give the following comparison with those of the two previous seasons for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Thursday's Receipts...	17,000	26,000	28,000
Five days' do.	71,000	134,000	147,000
Since 1st instant....	126,000	266,000	347,000

Locally, business has been almost suspended today owing to the Parsee New Year holidays, the Banks' and Stock Share and Freight markets having been closed. The Produce Markets have been nominally open; but no business in *Cotton* has been reported, and little in *Wheat* and *Seeds*, the tone of the former market having been dull, and that of the latter steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	182	bales.
Wheat	9,618	cwts.
Linseed	1,919	,,
Rapeseed	5,054	,,
Gingelly	713	,,
Poppyseed	849	,,
Castorseed	1,869	,,
Rice	2,379	,,

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 18.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Cruickshank in E. flat—Hymns 199, 319 and 307.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 19, and 287. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F. Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died"—Bunnett. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No service.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 241, 161 and 319.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 281, and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 175 and 226.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 291 and 295.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 297, 291.
Psalm 105, 55.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 121; tune 91.
Hymns 144, 176, 1st tune; 167.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 6, 339 and 4.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 353, 321 and 336.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Mr. A. Christie.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Girgaum, Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Revd. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m.; and 8 p.m. (Choral).
Alms for General Expenses.

ST. JOHN THE EVANG

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia was signed during the recent visit of President Carnot to Aix-les-Bains.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Latest advices state that cholera is increasing in Belgium and Holland and notably at Antwerp.

Further cases have taken place on board the Hamburg liners at New York.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The *Times* states that cotton is now being exported from the Toker district.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The s. s. Carthage, with outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Bombay Gymkhana has so far made a very good show against the Poona Gymkhana in the return match which was begun to-day on the latter's ground. They went in first and knocked up 208. Carnegy who partnered Steel, after four wickets had fallen for 34 runs, took great liberties with the bowling. He started scoring any with Steel when the score reached 124, the latter being clean bowled for 55. Steel played a very good, correct and steady game. Carnegy remained in till the end, but he was destined not to make a century, for when his score reached 95 he gave Dr. Trask a chance at mid-off and was dismissed. He made two big hits for five each, and drove the ball eight times beyond the boundary. The Bombay first innings closed at 4 o'clock. Poona then went in, and their first two wickets fell for seven runs. Poore and Shroff then got together and carried the score to 84, before the latter was clean bowled for 32. Poore was well set, and soon rattled up 59 in his finest style. When play ceased Poona had lost six wickets for 105 runs. They will have to make 24 runs to save themselves. The following scores were made :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Steel, b Alexander	55
Mr Gould, b Stockdale	1
Mr H Harrington, c Spratt, b Stockdale	10
Captain Smith, b Stockdale	0
Mr O'Shea, b Stockdale	6
Mr Carnegy, c Trask, b Anderson	95
Mr Macbeth, b Anderson	5
Mr Rogers, c Stockdale	4
Mr Brooks, c and b Anderson	13
Mr F Clark, b Anderson	0
Mr H Clark, not out	2
Extras	17
Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.	B.
Anderson	161	50	9	4
Stockdale	145	62	8	5
Edlmann	35	13	4	0
Alexander	65	40	2	1
Pagan	20	23	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Wilkins, l-b-w, b F Clark	1
Dr Trask, b F Clark	4
Captain Poore, b F Clark	59
Mr. Sprott, b H Clark	32
Captain Cox, b Steel	0
Mr Fagan, b Steel	0
Mr Osborne, not out	0
Mr Edlmann, Mr Stockdale, Mr Alexander, Mr Anderson — to bat.	
Extras	9
Total	105

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

... (Bombay) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant ..., 72nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. E. Forestier ..., granted leave to England on medical certi-

... Bombay Infantry, (2nd) Baluch Battalion.—Lieutenant Barclay, 1st Battalion Norfolk ..., a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to ... as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 2nd ...mber, 1892.

... undermentioned officer is seconded in his ...ent for one year, under provisions of Government Resolution No. 337, of 26th January, 1889, with effect from 25th August, 1892 :—5th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Milne, Wing Officer Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police).

Captain C. B. FitzHenry, 7th Hussars, is directed to rejoin his regiment at his own expense forthwith.

With reference to para. 4 of rules regarding appointment of Acting Paymasters, under the provisions of Clause 194, India Army Circulars, 1890, Lieutenant Luard, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, from 15th inst.

Lieutenant J. J. P. B. Sexton, Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is attached for duty to the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) in the same capacity.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant F. L. Alford, recently transferred to the 36th Field Battery, and Lieutenant Rettie, 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Captain Wynne, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery, and Adjutant, Royal Artillery, at Kurrachee.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Royal Artillery.—Major Dobie (No. 2 Company Western Division) to New Zealand, for 12 months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. C. Wooldridge (Officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry) to Bombay, from 26th September to 6th October, 1892, in extension of the leave granted by Bombay Army Order No. 325, of 24th June 1892.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, SEPT. 16.

A crowded meeting attended by officials and non-officials, merchants, and traders, and artizans was held this evening in the Town Hall. Shrimant Balaasaheb the Chief, presided. A working committee of the Industrial Association, Poona, was established. Several speakers, including Rao Bahadoors Chitray and Sohoni, addressed the meeting. The Chief's and Karbhari's presence made a very good impression, and the merchants thanked their rulers for the interest they took in improving their material condition. Mr. Namjoshi gave an account of the Industrial Conference, and the aims and objects of the industrial movement generally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 16.

The s. s. Lombardy left here, yesterday evening, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

The s.s. Hesse left here at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The s.s. Bengal left here at noon to-day.

The s.s. Surat left here, at 6 a.m. to-day, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

H. M. S. Redbreast from the Seychelles has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅞

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols 96⅞

3 per cent. Rentes 100¼

... cent. Sterling Loan 106⅛

... Rupee Paper 63

..... 38⅛

... returns for the week ending ... ing results :—Total bullion, ...0,000 ; public deposits, ...0,000 ; other deposits, ...,000 ; other securities, ...,000 ; notes and gold, ...00. The Bank's reserve

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A FRIENDLY REPLY FROM THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The Amir's reply to the second letter of the Government of India was received at Simla yesterday. It is couched in much friendlier terms, and is as satisfactory as the first communication was unsatisfactory. His Highness recognises that as Lord Roberts will soon be leaving India, the proposed conference should be held with as little delay as possible, and he accepts Jellalabad as the place of meeting. The British mission will most likely start next month with a strong escort, and, as matters at present stand, Lord Roberts and the Amir will meet in November. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

Sir Henry Durand, Foreign Secretary, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTURE OF A FORT FROM THE HAZARAS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

General Sher Muhammad has pushed forward an advance force of 5,000 regulars, 6 guns, and 8,000 levies from his head-quarters in Malistan, and captured, after severe loss to his troops, a fort which the Hazaras vacated at night. The Hazaras are said to be very confident, and will only accept terms favourable to themselves, and which are now being laid before the Amir. General Sher Muhammad is doing his best to withdraw safely to Malistan, as the want of food prevents him holding his position. He, Abdul Kudas Khan, and other principal Afghan officers recommended the withdrawal of their respective forces from their present positions before the winter sets in, and also before their food gives out, and before tribal levies, who are clamouring for dismissal melt away. The regular troops also are tired of the campaign.

CHOLERA AMONGST THE TROOPS.

The outbreak of cholera among the Kandahar troops engaged in operations against the Hazaras is confirmed. There is no chance now of a general attack upon the tribesmen such as was recently planned.

OPERATIONS IN WANA.

One troop of 19th Bengal Lancers has been ordered to move from Kohat to Edwardesabad to enable a troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry at the latter place to join head-quarters at Kohat before leaving for the Kuram Valley.

The following are the troops for the Wana expedition :—7th Bengal Mountain Battery and 22nd Punjab Infantry leave Dera Ismail Khan on the 23rd, and arrive Kajuri Kach 28th ; Wing of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and 5th Punjab Infantry leave on the 24th, and the 2nd Sikhs on the 25th, arriving on the 29th and 30th. A Wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Rajanpur arrives on the 28th.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT IN THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

An extraordinary story reaches the *Morning Post* from Naini Tal to the effect that at the trial of Major Ram Chunder for the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, Dewan of Ulwar, the defence will be that the crime was carried out at the direction of no less a personage than the late Maharaja. It is alleged that his Highness revolted at the growth of the Dewan's influence, and considering that his own power thereby suffered, he gave orders, whilst at Naini Tal, for the assassination of Kunj Behar Lal. The most sensational part of the story, however, is that when the Maharaja heard that arrests had been effected and confessions made, he poisoned himself. It will be remembered that his Highness died very suddenly at the hill station, and no reason was furnished of his demise.

THE KOHIMA ROAD.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers will reach Golaghat early next month, and with the 3rd Company, Madras Sappers, will remain there until it is considered safe to march them through the Nambha forest to Nichuguard to begin their work on the Kohima road.

CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Madras.—Standing crops are thriving, but excessive rain has done some damage in the Deccan and the Karnatic. The famine relief numbers on the works at Kurnool and Cuddapah number four thousand seven hundred, but works are closed elsewhere. All kitchens are closed.

Bombay.—The standing crops are good, but injured by excessive rain in Gujarat.

Deccan.—The Cotton sowings are progressing.

Bengal.—General and light rain has fallen, but more is needed for the rice crops in four districts where the crop is seriously threatened.

North-West Provinces.—Prospects are favourable.

Punjab.—Crops generally good.

Central Provinces.—Rice prospects favourable. Cotton and jowari less hopeful.

Burma.—Crops are in good condition, but more rain is wanted. There are no relief works in Assam.

Mysore and Coorg.—Crops are in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—Crops damaged by excessive rain.

Central India.—Crops bad in one Agency, fair in another, and good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—Crops damaged in places by excessive rain, but agricultural prospects generally good. The famine relief numbers on works in Ajmere and Merwara are 7,300 against 890 last week. In Merwara during the week ending 7th, 4,100 gratuitous relief; in Ajmere and Merwara, 970 two against 1,636 last week ; Kishengarh 37, and Marwar 16,98.

LADY ROBERTS' FANCY FAIR.

Lady Roberts' fancy fair was opened to-day by the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Lansdowne being still indisposed. The weather was wet, but the attendance was good.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Finance Department—Colonel Riddell, Mint-master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for fifty-four days. During his absence Major Scott officiates.

Foreign Department—Captain Stratton is posted as First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Lieutenant Spence as Assistant to the Agent, Baluchistan. Lieutenant Bruce is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali ; Captain Tighe is posted temporarily, Political Agent, Bhopal ; while Lieutenant Ross officiates for Captain Tighe in Central India. Lieutenant Manners-Smith is posted Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Public Works Department.—Mr. LaTouche is posted to the establishment of the Director-General of Railways for employment in the East Bengal Railway.

Military Department.—Major O'Connell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay.

Captain Repton to be Assistant, and Lieutenant Beville, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, *vice* Captain Foss. The tenure of Captain Muspratt Williams' appointment in the Ordnance Department is extended for five years.

Staff Corps : Lieutenant Roland, First Bombay Infantry, is admitted.

The following officers are posted as probationers in Bengal :—Second-Lieutenants Grimley, West-Riding Regiment, and Kemball, Connaught Rangers In Madras—Lieutenants O'Rielly, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; Creagh, South Staffordshire Regiment ; and Murray, Royal Marines; Second-Lieutenant Thurnall, York and Lancaster Regiment ; Bidwell, York and Lancaster Regiment ; Hob, Shropshire Light Infantry ; and Tristram, Dorsetshire Regiment.

The following promotions have been gazetted :—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Yaldwin ; to be Major, Captains Egan and Money ; Colonels' Allowances, Colonel O'Dowda.

Home Department.—Surgeon-Captain Murray has been appointed Professor at the Lahore Medical College.

Financial Department.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, and Mr. Baker is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 26.

"CLOSED FOR REPAIRS"—this is the legend most in evidence at the present moment in London. Over the blocked roadways the little, red danger flags flap languidly in the hot air; around the dissected shops are notifications that during rebuilding the business is carried on in the cellar or over the way ; and at the clubs a host of ministering angels with mops and pails are getting all swept and garnished preparatory to the return of the unclean spirits that have been sent forth to wander in uncomfortable places while their house is closed for repairs. Everywhere—everywhere, the dreary words are written up large. They appear not only on the people's roadway, and my lord's club-house, but in my lady's boudoir, and—let us whisper it low—on my lady's complexion. "Closed for repairs"—so the notice runs—though it is rendered in the more polite *argot* of society as doing Cowes, the Scottish Moors, the Irish Lakes or the Bayreuth festival. But in its rude simplicity, the fact remains that in London to-day houses and roads, clubs and complexions are more or less "Closed for repairs."

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But in exchange for the pallid London faces that have flitted away to the fields and the sea to have their freshness restored, there arrives every day an army of hearty, happy country-folk who, with their robust health and splendid animal spirits, put to shame our own wan faces, our sleepy eyes, and our tensely strained nervous systems. How unmistakable they are, sauntering along arm-in-arm—in threes, in fours, in fives abreast—shunting us off our own pathways, regardless of the right of way which the tramplings of years should have established for us—ousting us from the seats we have occupied day after day in train or bus, crowding us out of our accustomed places in the theatres, the churches, the restaurants. At the play, at the Horticultural Exhibition, at Olympic Venice, our country cousins are in their greatest force, filling the air with strong peppermint, weedy tobacco, and loud laughter. Ah ! well—we have all been new comers to some place in our day—we have, perhaps, treated other old inhabitants with just the same callous disrespect except, let us hope, in the matter of peppermint and tobacco—and who can say it is not better to be jolly, and rosy, and happy, and fat, and even tobacco-and-peppermunity rather than to be as Londoners jaded, querulous, hyper-sensitive.

***

There was no place so fresh and restful during this last hot week as Olympia—the name clings to it still, though Irish, and Gobi, and Philistine have bivouacked there since it was deserted by Olympic Jove and his charioteers. Now it is Venice, the city of the lagoons ; and over its placid waterways gondolas float, paddled by gondoliers in picturesque attire, not as Mark Twain describes them "tattered gutter-snipes, with a portion of their raiment on exhibition th at should be sacred from the public view." Under low archways, and through long, narrow streets they shoot along to the thrum of mandoline and guitar and the clack of castanets. After the stuffy shops, the parched squares, the breathless streets, these swift gliding boats, these cool, dim canals and shadowy archways, make Venice seem an earthly paradise and its waters a Lethean river of forgetfulness to which the worn-out Londoner comes for rest and relaxation. The marvellous pictures of old Venice, the creations of M. Kiralfy's imagination it is impossible to describe. In the chorus and the ballets are hundreds—perhaps even thousands of young girls whom M. Kiralfy's pretty dresses and liberal cash payments have enticed away from less romantic employments—from the Post Office, the work room, the shop, the kitchen, the restaurant and the baby's perambulator—leaving Mrs. Grundy, like Rachel, bemoaning her children—her cook girls and her nurse maids, her telegraphists and her clerks—and inconsolable because they are not. Now that our cooks are becoming *Premieres danseuses* and our kitchen maids corypbees, the question of reducing the public expenditure to a minimum by substituting co-operative or club life, is very seriously debated.

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To some the ideal club of the future is one in which men and women should go share and share alike. Not necessarily matrimonial—though if such a result followed, it would not be considered fatal to the scheme. Now-a-days, very few except religious ascetics look on a life of isolation of the sexes as ideal. Under monastic rule the result of co-operation of members, all of one sex, and secluded from the world, is, usually, instead of developing individual character to the highest perfection to reduce it to a dead level of mediocre uniformity. In a club open to the men and women of the world, it would be on the contrary the members' aim to make the most of their personal qualities, and not to become mere units of a great whole. The friction of opposed natures and tastes—even unpleasant friction is useful in bringing out individual characteristics as well as in rubbing off the angles and peculiarities incidental to human nature. In mixed club life the essential friction would be supplied—the unavoidable little rules that come from the meeting of different tempers would be given, and the ideal union of the sexes—social intercourse without the fetters of slavery would be attained. Ladies would enjoy male society unburdened in their mind by arrears of darned socks and button-less undergarments ; and gentlemen could sit opposite prettily-gowned women at the dinner-table without the uncomfortable consciousness of a long, long milliner's bill in the background. It would be possible, too, for the less soci able to avail themselves of just so much society as they felt inclined for. There would be a silence room to which the occasional misanthropist could retire on mornings when the British spleen was in the ascendant—when the fit had passed away, a cheerful public room, a pleasant mess-room and a fascinating music or drawing-room instead of the lonely bachelor apartment, which is the only alternative at present for single men and women. With such a club—or co-operative adopted family—might be secured a careful committee of management, with the aid of a rigorous exclusion of ineligible members—perhaps by means of a noviciate or postulantship on the monastic plan—no other could avail to save the members from the presence of "old soldiers" of both sexes who would be sure to slip in under false colours.

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The discussion just now so fiercely raging on the propriety of holding political prayer-meetings for the success of the Gladstonian programme recalls to mind a good story told some years ago to the *Daily News* by Dr. Joseph Parker. "In some religious denominations," he says, "there is, as you know, greater liberty of speech than in others. Allow me to illustrate this. A Tory was taking part (strange as it may appear) in a prayer meeting, and in his intercessions he expressed anxiety for the union of Tories and Unionists. "Lord," said he, "may they all hang together." "Nay, Lord," interrupted another ; "Lord, let them all hang together." "Not, Lord," said the first speaker, "in the sense which our brother means ; but let them hang together in accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord ; any cord will do," continued the Radical interrupter.

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A propos of religious services, Mrs. Fenwick-Miller has been giving the *Daily Telegraph* her views as follows on women as preachers, and the conclusion to be drawn from her words is that women are quite as well suited to the ministry as men, though as far as she herself is concerned she feels no need of either.

"To a Churchman, no doubt, the boundary set between the lay speaker, of whichever sex, and the ordained priest is a wide and profound gap, and there is a long stretch between women on the Congress platform and in the Church pulpit. But then this is the age of audacious female demands, and once St. Paul is given up, or explained away, I beg seriously to enquire what really remains to debar women from taking orders, or to prevent them from preaching? Naturally one would think there is no obstacle. The moving and touching eloquence of many women is undoubted ; the powers of exposition, exhortation, and emotional appeal—the three branches of sermon writing—appear to be very general amongst them, and the tender religion of pardon, hope, self-sacrifice and love that was taught by Christ can nowhere find a warmer response, or a more fervent advocacy than amidst the gentle loving mother-sex. Women have proved, too, that they can reach even beyond such heights of scholarship as are demanded from the average candidate for ordination. I see nothing, then, to render their preaching wrong except St. Paul."

Then with the scant ceremony which advanced womankind shows all its opponents, Mrs. Fenwick-Miller proceeds to explain St. Paul away.

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How much the influence of early associations has to do with success in latter life is shown in the results attained by the clever sons and daughters of clever parents. Miss Emily Penrose, daughter of Mr. F. C. Penrose, the well-known archæologist and antiquarian and surveyor to St. Paul's, has earned the proud distinction of being the first woman to head the list of successful candidates in the final classical school at Oxford. She has visited Athens with her father, and when she entered at Somerville Hall in 1889 she made Greek archæology her special study. Another young lady, Miss Llewella Davis, of Brecon, has been upholding the claims of her sex and her country for recognition as musicians. In the same year that she matriculated in the London University she won two scholarships of music and took the intermediate examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

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The Women of Californa have struck out quite a new line for the advertisement of themselves and their wares. At the Chicago Exhibition they will build a palace of jelly, thirty-one feet high, and with four arched entrances to a court twelve feet square in the centre. It goes without saying that the jelly will in deference to the climate and the caloric generated by multitudes of visitors, be enclosed in glass walls. Four thousand six hundred glasses will be used, and the estimated cost of the structure will be £500.

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Belhaven, by May Beresford (Hurst and Blackett), is a new story in two volumes, which the lovers of sensational fiction will enjoy. The scene is laid in an old house in Scotland, where pannelled walls and secret chambers give opportunity for the working out of a gruesome plot. The mysterious disappearance of the owner's wife, which has embittered and saddened all his life, is the keynote of the story. He wishes to marry a second time ; but the uncertainty of his first wife's fate comes between his desires and their fulfilment, for it needs a courageous woman to face the situation when the *denouement* arrives. Meanwhile, his pretty young daughter has her own little love story, which ends happily and makes amends for the very thrilling and uncomfortable episodes which belong to the main plot of the story.

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There is a touch of sadness in the revival of *A Modern Ulysses*, by Joseph Hatton (Hutchinson and Co.). The book was originally written for the amusement of the author's son, Mr. Frank Hatton, the young scientific explorer, who lost his life in North Borneo by the accidental discharge of his rifle in following an elephant through the jungle. In his preface Mr. Hatton says :—"The shadow of my dear son's death fell across the story, and I had no heart to enter upon any further business in connection with a book which had for me such sad associations. For five years it had been put away, when at the suggestion of a friend I republished its principal chapters of adventure under the title of "Captured by Cannibals." If time cannot heal our griefs, it can assuage and soften them, and to-day I find a kind of solace in complying with the request of my publishers for a new and complete edition of a "Modern Ulysses." The story of this hero up to date is very well told. There is immense variety in the scenes which are described, there are sparkling conversations, and, to give it the full flav our of romance, there are some touches of love. If the Penelope, who bided at home, is rather a dull and tame conception of a sweetheart for so splendid a hero, it is perhaps true to Nature. Either the lovers of dull women are given to rove, or the sprightly women have bad staying power.

REVIEWS.

A LEFT-HANDED MURDER by Annie Carruthers —(Gale and Polden, London)—is a quite too terrible tale. The plot is contrived with skill ; the most unlikely person commits the murder, which the reader will probably think a most unnecessary crime, except that the interest of the story is, without this excitement, of a very mild order indeed. The Chetwynd family, an cinquieine in Paris, is a natural and well-depicted bit of real life, and interests one accordingly. A Russian figures in the tale, a rich, intensely amiable, yet strangely enough an abnormally wicked Russian, who for a time gains all his ends good as well as evil. Of course virtue is eventually vindicated as always happens in books, if not in the world. A "Left-handed Murder" is pre-eminently suited for whiling away the hours of a journey.

GUJERATI LITERATURE.

Encouraged by the popularity which his book entitled "Mahableshwar" gained, Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrack, has published in Gujerati, a little book entitled "Khandalla," in which he gives in a readable style for the benefit of native visitors, an account of that place, and its history extending over 120 years. The description of the natural beauties of Khandalla, and the minute particulars which he has gathered with great pains make the work most attractive. The book is a useful guide to native visitors to Khandalla as it contains exhaustive information about that place. The description of Carli and of other caves, as well as of several ancient hill forts, especially of Lohogadh, situated at a distance of eight miles from Khandalla, is very well done, and is a credit to the author, who has wisely made the account as terse and neat as possible. Mr. Katrack has dedicated the book to his deceased relative, Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee Vakil.

NEW MUSIC.

THE YOUNG BRITISH SOLDIER, MANDALAY AND TOMMY, Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack-room Ballads," have been set to stirring music. The two first by Gerard F. Cobb are dedicated to Sir Evelyn Wood. The music of "Tommy" is by Mary Carmichael, who dedicates her setting to the British Army. The ballads in their musical form will be sung from east to west, and the advice in the third verse of the "Young British Soldier" will perhaps impress upon his mind better than all the words of Sanitary Commissioners prudence in regard to cholera : "When the cholera comes, as it will past a doubt, Keep out of the wet and don't go on the shout, For the sickness gets in as the liquor dies out, An' it crumples the Young British Soldier." Not so wise, but quite as catching, is the entreaty in "Mandalay." "Ship me somewhere east of Suez, Where the best is like the worst, Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, An' a man can raise a thirst." The words of the ballads are by this time familiar in every barrack-room, and the setting to music will ensure their further popularity. The refrain to each song is swinging and will be quickly caught up. The publishers are C. Sheard and Co., High Holborn, London.

WHAT IS A NATIVE OF INDIA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of yours expressed a hope in a letter which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* the other day, that the official definition of the term, "Native of India," might be altered so as to apply only to persons of Asiatic descent. But may I venture to say that I think the present definition is in every way appropriate and satisfactory, and does not, therefore, stand in need of any alteration. Suppose, for instance, a man and his wife (Europeans) come from some part of Great Britain and settle in India, and that their children, born in the latter place, remained there permanently. Supposing one of these children (a male, boy) married the child of parents similarly situated with respect to parentage as his own, would not the children of such an union be rightly classifiable as natives of India, and be entitled to take up appointments for which natives of India alone are eligible? They could do so under the statute quoted by your correspondent. Yet there are people who say that the word "native" has no connection with its derivation, and would reply to the negative to the question proposed. If the children last referred to could not be considered natives of India, of what country might they be called natives? It is not difficult to convince an impartially-minded person of the suitability of the definition adverted to, but I have known people who, although when the question has been properly explained to them, appear to be fully alive to the justice of the statutory explanation of the term under consideration, yet afterwards manifest their dissatisfaction, both by unseemly remarks and open gestures of disapproval.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 16. Y. R.

A CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent discussion as to the best means of giving stability to the rupee, some controversialists seem to have misunderstood part of the question, while the arguments in favour or one standard or another adduced by others do not appear to have been fully comprehended. There are apparently some doubts about the feasibility of introducing bi-metallism. Can you tell me whether the Baron Rothschild who in 1859 said that, "Silver demonetized would be the destruction of a part of the capital of the world : it would be ruin," is still alive? If he be, he would still, most probably, consider that the adoption of gold mono-metallism would be disastrous to this country. As his evidence does not seem to have been taken, though, regarding the present monetary difficulties in India, it is, perhaps, no good quoting him. Others, however, who have given their opinions very recently in favour of bi-metallism, who are the first financiers in the world. But many say gold mono-metallism is what we want. It is plain one or the other of these two remedies must be applied to our Indian currency. Mr. Balfour said years ago it was impossible to reconcile such a state of affairs (i. e. a silver standard in India and a gold one in England) in one kingdom. Mr. Western, Secretary of the U. S. Monetary Commission, affirmed, (though his statement appears to have been doubted) that the American delegates to the last International Monetary Conference were directed by the late President Garfield not to agree to any bi-metallic treaty which did not include both England (and India presumably) and Germany. But when there are so many different opinions on the subject what is to be done? I quite agree with those who say it is of no use "wailing" over the matter. As soon as we get a good remedy for the disease, we must all, of course, be satisfied, and to the man or few who shall devise it, we will, I doubt not, unanimously say—

SHABASH.

Sept. 14th.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Shelback," might in his well-meant criticism show a little more tolerance for the opinions of other people. If he has ever written letters to the papers, he ought to know something of the vagaries of the P. D. In my manuscript I wrote 5 degrees, and it comes out to my astonishment as 50 degrees in the printed letter.

I should be much obliged if your correspondent would explain a little more fully why "a ship to get under weigh in the Hughli with a partly filled ballast tank is to invite disaster," and in what respect such getting underweigh in the Hughli differs from getting under weigh in an open harbour close to the sea, such as Bombay or Madras.—Yours, &c.,

W. X.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

LYON'S TOURIST PARTY.

TO-NIGHT Mr. Lyons' smart little company will give their last performance in Bombay at the Novelty Theatre. The season has been a distinct success in every way, and the performances have attracted large audiences during the past two nights "The Loan of a Lover" and "Patchwork" have been played, and the brightness infused into both pieces was eminently creditable to the company. To-night Mr. Lyon's again stages "Fame Up to Date" with new songs and dances, and judging from the favour this performance has already been greeted with, there is no doubt that a large audience will witness the final display.

TABLE-TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 26.

MARS being in opposition, I have very naturally, among other curious persons, engaged my ingenuity on the task of opening up communications with the inhabitants of that planet, which is now only thirty-seven millions of miles from us—a mere trifle compared with the distance of some stars. More fortunate than others, I have actually succeeded in this object. What follows is the first announcement of my discoveries. First, I tried sun flashes. No good at all. First, they could not see them ; next, they could not understand them. I then tried electricity. No use, for want of a code and on account of the uncertainty. Electricity, you see, wants a clerk at both ends. Then I tried the newly discovered force called by the German discoverer. "The universal-inter-planetary-all-connecting-carrying-energy." By means of this useful force—which our English people want to call the "Carrier"—I not only succeeded in reaching the planet, but, by a course of experiments not yet completed, I have actually learned their language, and have succeeded in conversing with the Martians. More interesting and valuable our conversation has proved. This force, which is destined to play a wonderful part in future researches of science, will, without doubt, enable us, before long, to visit all the planets or stars, except those still in a state of combustion. Just at present it is found difficult to ease off at the end of the journey—which makes the voyage impossible. For, after traversing 37,000,000 of miles in a moment of time, to bump against the hard rocks of Mars would mean the reduction of the intrepid scientist to gory fragments, and of science to absurdity. There is not space here to describe exactly how I proceeded—I intend the narration for the Royal Society ; of course, there were accidents and failures during the experiments. Suffice it to say that my code is now perfect, and that my mastery of the tongue is all that could be expected in so short a time. The language is a musical sibilant or whistle : it presents its words by length of note and by alteration of key. Thus, a whistle in B flat may mean *bird*, or it may mean *happiness*, or it may mean *contempt*, according to length. And *love* and *hatred* may be expressed by the same note—that of A—according to its duration—short meaning hate, and long denoting love. When I had got the key to the Martian language, I began to put questions in order to find out their present stage of civilisation. I discovered first of all, to my great amazement, that the Martians know nothing whatever of science. Electricity, steam, astronomy, geology—these things cannot be explained to them. If one does try to explain them, the Martians cannot understand.

Then I tried them with other things—agricultural instruments, architecture, machinery, instruments of all kinds, ships and boats, weapons of war, armies, cities, gunpowder, laws, kings. No ; impossible to make them understand. Even the use of fire they have not learned. I began to think that I had gone off in a wrong direction with the language ; but no, tests of various words proved that I was right. I then spoke of books, of printing, of literature, history, poetry, the drama, story-telling—not a word could I make them understand. Next I talked of religion ; they have no idea whatever of religion. I asked them about painting ; they know not what it means. By music they understand a way of whistling or singing, the notes being too long or too short for actual words, and craftily arranged one with another in a way which, they assure me, gives them the greatest possible pleasure. In a word, of our art, science, literature, our politics, our inventions, our contrivances, they know nothing. What has happened, then? This. When, as on this planet, life began to separate itself into species, one gradually rose superior to the rest. On earth it was the species of man, in Mars it was a species of bird—that is to say, just as men are with us, civilised men, savages who cannot be tamed, pigmies of the forest, gorillas, baboons, apes, and small monkeys, so on Mars there are, besides the conquering kind of bird, all kinds of wild birds who cannot be tamed. But the Lord of Creation on Mars is a bird. So far as I could learn, he is a large and powerful eagle or hawk ; how he has obtained the mastery I have not yet learned, but I suppose it is from the lucky accident of the invention of speech—that is, of communicating ideas by means of articulated sound. The conquering bird has developed an extraordinary strength with large beaks and mighty claws ; he is endowed with a prodigious keenness of sight, and he has learned to combine. He eats both fish, flesh, fruit, and grain ; the humble being, man, he has domesticated and trained to grow grain and fruit in some rude way ; he makes this servant keep clean the places where the birds roost, catch fish, and generally fetch and carry. The bird has no other want but the daily food ; his plumes protect him from the cold weather, the forest gives him plenty of resting places ; he never invents or studies, or contrives or changes anything ; he lives for hundreds of years. He considers that man possesses a certain low form of intelligence, his want of beak and claw renders him harmless ; he is generally docile—if he rebels he is pecked and clawed to death ; he can be taught to whistle, but not to talk. He understands when, and why, his masters are pleased or angry with him ; but he has not developed into the least approach to independence.

Of course, I may be mistaken ; the creature whom the Martian bird described to me seems to resemble our man ; he may, however, be something different. Other domestic creatures they have—I call them dog and cat—but I am not yet sure about their characteristics. Man, however, is the most useful to them. There were once other creatures formidable for their fierceness and their strength. These the birds have all killed ; in the woods and on the hills graze multitudes of creatures for their own hunting—antelopes, deer, gazelles, wild goats. My friends of Mars have most kindly invited me to visit them if I can find my way across. I am afraid I must not go ; because, you see, I very soon found that if I wanted them to continue the conversation I must dissemble. Therefore I had to pretend that our history resembles theirs, and that the conquering race here, as on Mars, is the bird. Should they ever learn that they have been communicating with a man—a contemptible man—their beaks and claws would, I fear, should they get the chance.

I will go on talking with the Martians under the pretence of being a bird ; but I must not—no—I must not venture to visit their interesting planet.

The discovery of America is one of those very few really big events which occur in the history of man. What have we got from America? Tobacco and potatoes. Anything else? As yet not much, I believe. What did we do with our big discovery? First, we converted it into a most magnificent battlefield for the nations—English, French, Spanish. Then we gave up South America to the Spaniard, and took North America for ourselves. This took an extraordinary amount of fighting. Then we carefully created a nation on the other side which should be brought up to hate us for no harm that we had ever done them, except to free their country from the French. Then all the countries in Europe began to shoot into this country cargoes of independent and restless spirits. There they all are—English, Scotch, Irish, Scandinavians, Teutons, Italians, Spaniards, Finns, Russians—pitchforked together, told to talk English, and left to amalgamate as best they can. It will be amusing for a hundred years and more to watch this mingling of the races, and to see what will be the outcome. Next, America offers us every possible opportunity of considering the advantages and the disadvantages of the Republican form of Government. There are dozens of Republics, from the great and stable United States down to the most miserably degraded and corrupt Republic of South America. Further, we have witnessed in America the destruction of certainly two very remarkable forms of civilisation ; these should have been preserved, at least, until they had been properly investigated and placed on record. We have also witnessed the introduction of the negro race, who threaten to multiply and increase. And when we acknowledge that North America is the home of toleration and of freedom, we have perhaps recognised the most important things that we owe to Christopher Columbus and his discovery.

There is one English institution which the hand of the Destroyer has hitherto spared. It is, perhaps, dangerous to call his attention to any old thing that is left, but he is so busy sweeping away the old almshouses, the old schools, the old streets, the old homes and haunts that for the next twenty years he will not, I think, touch this. The institution in question is the village churchyard. Everybody feels the charm of the village churchyard ; one of the most beautiful poems in the language could not have been written except for the charm of the village churchyard. It lies in the sentiments of respect regret, sympathy, and pity. The churchyard is quiet ; it is removed, for the most part, from the noise of roads ; trees hide it and shelter it ; in the midst of it stands the venerable church, small, perphaps, but full of years ; in the lap of it lie the generations which have come and gone. How many lie here! You can easily, although roughly, calculate. The population of a village changes very little. That of this village is now, say, 500. There die of these about eight every year, 800 every century. The parish is certainly a thousand years old. Therefore, the bones of 8,000 men and women lie here. It is a considerable fragment of hum

gutter. The water was running in a stream about two inches deep.

The Coroner: How was the blade?—It was closed, and I found is rusty. I could distinguished no blood marks on it.

Did the rust seem recent or old?—Recent.

By that you mean a thin layer, and had not eaten into the metal?—No. I took charge of it. About 10-40 p.m., on the 4th instant, I received information that five people had been stabbed at Mr. Faulkboy Viraram's compound. I at once proceeded there accompanied by Mr. Superintendent MacDermott, I found the accused Soma Bussa there in custody. He was under the influence of liquor, and I smelt him. I noticed the injuries on Soma. He had a cut on the index finger of the right hand. Also a cut on the left cheek bone, and two abrasions on the forehead, one on either side. I took him to hospital, and had his wounds dressed.

Superintendent MacDermot here put in the deposition of Gopal, which had been taken by Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate. He proposed to ask for an adjournment of the case in order that the two young gentlemen, who had been stabbed, could be called to speak to the identity of Soma, who had stabbed the deceased.

On the Coroner putting these circumstances to the jury, one of them thought the two injured gentlemen could say nothing more with regard to the stabbing.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Monday, the 3rd of October, at 3 p. m.

MORE NOTABLE WOMEN.

MISS KATE GREENAWAY.

Miss KATE GREENAWAY has inherited her remarkable power from her father, who was a wood engraver of no mean merit, and who took a great and constant interest in the art proclivities of his daughter, daily instructing her when she was quite a little girl how to observe and what to observe, and in fact "coaching" her in the first elements of art. Although a circumstance now well-nigh forgotten, there is little doubt that Miss Greenaway's first hit was due to what may be called the Card fever. It was not till some twenty years ago that people first began to think of sending each other those little tokens at various festive seasons of the year. One of the pioneers in such matters, Mr. Marcus Ward, the great art publisher, saw some of Miss Greenaway's drawings, and at once commissioned her to design a set of cards for him. During the first year that she worked for him, she did some seventy exquisite pictures, and her name became widely known. In 1879 Messrs. Cassell & Co. issued her "Little Folks' Painting Book," which was sold by the hundred thousand. When "Under the Window" appeared in the November number of the same year, it made Kate Greenaway famous. Now for a word as to the way in which this charming artist makes every-day matters do duty to her pencil. Even when she was still at school, "Kitty," as she was called, began to make studies of all her little friends, noting here or there a quaint bonnet, a long cloak, a short cape, or a boy's smock. These almost daily memoranda were continued later on; rarely a week has elapsed but she pays a visit to some schoolroom to seek out new material. Some few years ago she would constantly be met sketch-book in hand at most of the great charitable festivals, notably those in which children took a part, and it was in St. Paul's Cathedral, crowded on great days with the little folk of both town and country that many of her happiest thoughts took shape. Miss Greenaway uses almost pure colours when she works. The outline is firmly drawn over with pen or pencil, and the shadows are then struck in with grey. She has built for herself a delightful little cottage on Hampstead Hill, full of the quaint gables and strange ingle nooks that she loves to put into her pictures. On the lawn outside is the gnarled apple tree which has lately figured in some of her designs. The studio is innocent of artistic properties, and is essentially a work-room. Miss Greenaway has a morbid horror of being interviewed or written about in any way, and has even been known to refuse to visit her friends for fear a journalist should be about. Among her most intimate friends are Lord and Lady Tennyson; with them she spends many happy days at Haslemere and in the Isle of Wight. She is devoted to children, and they return the compliment, for she is one of the kindest and sweetest tempered of women. It is said that a West End firm once offered her £2,000 a year if she would design the clothes of their Liliputian customers, but she refused, preferring to work her own way and at her own time. Next to drawing she is devoted to music, and may sometimes be seen listening intently at one of the Monday Pops or simpler ballad concerts. She leads a simple regular life, seldom if ever going out in the evening. All her joy is in her work.

MISS BEATRICE POTTER.

Miss Beatrice Potter, who became Mrs. Sydney Webb but a few days ago, is said to know more about the real poor of modern Babylon than any other woman in England. She was the only lady called as a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which sat to inquire into the sweating system, and all her suggestions in their report ... Even when quite a girl she travelled as a private secretary for her father, Mr. Richard Potter, during his visits to the Pretoria Courts, and to Her Majesty's Judicial Courts in Ireland. On her return to England she became a friend of Herbert Spencer, and became friend in those years Miss wrapped up in philosophical ... the earnest student of ... would ever have believed ... born on one of the most ... the moor of London. However, ... gaze of her dream, and she boldly ... to a huge block of dwellings ... God-forgotten part of the great ... took the step in obedience to a ... by her cousin, Mr. Charles ... his first volume of the People." Be that as it may, ... remarkable chapter con- ... and in order that she might really know what she was talking about, the brave girl spent fifty days working in the sweaters' dens, sparing herself in nothing, and being content to starved if she could not get her work looked at or accepted. The result of her experience she gave in a few pages which, for striking force and awful earnestness, have rarely if ever been equalled. She also lectured on the co-operative movement in Great Britain with great success, and her representations have probably done more to alter the existing laws than anything else. A prominent member of the London Fabian Society, she there made the acquaintance of Mr. Sydney Webb, the political writer and Socialist; each found his and her kindred soul, and they are now going to work together among the toilers with whom they both so deeply sympathise. Mrs. Sydney Webb has a sensitive mobile countenance; she can both sing and play, and is a brilliant conversationalist.

MISS ANNIE SWAN.

Miss Annie S. Swan, or rather Mrs. Burnett Smith as she now is, holds a unique position in English literature. In the north of England she is literally worshipped by a huge constituency of readers, yet no one who meets the quiet, ladylike-looking woman who seems to be the beau ideal of the British matron, would detect anything of the incipient blue-stocking or fashionable authoress about her. Annie S. Swan was born some forty-two or forty-three years ago in the seaport town of Leith, her father being a respected merchant of that city. Some of her childhood was spent on a Mid-Lothian farm, where she lived a busy, active life, helping her mother and elder sisters in the housework, poultry yard, and dairy. Still, when quite a little girl, she was always making up stories, and when she grew older all her leisure was occupied in writing out short literary sketches and poems. At the age of eigh teen she gained a £3 prize for a story contributed to the *People's Journal*. Her first great success was made when she was twenty-four with "Aldersyde," a story of the Border district seventy years ago. In the following year "Carlowrie" greatly increased her reputation, and she had already achieved a very fair measure of fame when she met and married her husband, a distinguished medical man, Dr. Burnett Smith, who has lately moved his practice to London. Notwithstanding the cares of a large household she turns out even more "copy" than before she was married. She writes in the morning immediately after breakfast for two hours, and believes in systematic method as the best means of accomplishing good work. Her MSS. are beautifully clean, and written in a clear flowing hand. Like most literary women, she has an immense correspondence; scarce a day passes but she receives a letter from some unknown admirer anxious to consult her about some difficult points in his own love affair or career. She makes a point of always answering each letter herself, and this though she is a very busy woman. In appearance Mrs. Burnett Smith is an elegant looking brunette, and her broad forehead suggests intellectual power. She goes but little into general society, but has a large circle of friends by whom she is much beloved. Although she cannot be said to write with a purpose, all her stories are full of a high morality, and she may essentially be said to make for righteousness as few modern writers do. She gives up a good deal of her time to the Young Women's Christian Society, and was for some time president of the Musselburgh branch.

MADAME CHELIGA-LOEVY.

The woman's movement is making great strides in modern France, and this notwithstanding that a great deal of ridicule is cast upon it by the press whenever they deign to take notice of it in any way. Madame Cheliga-Loevy, although not a French woman by birth, started the present movement, and works unceasingly to ameliorate the lot of her poorer sisters as regards the existing laws and regulations. She is the President of the International Union of Women, which has its headquarters in Paris, and both she and her husband receive with great courtesy any American or English fellow-labourer for the cause of women. Madame Cheliga-Loevy is a remarkably charming looking woman; her thick fair hair is cut short and falls in wavy curls on her forehead. She lives with her husband, who is a well-known artist, in a pretty flat in the older quarter of Paris. The only daughter of a wealthy Polish nobleman, she learnt, when a child, to speak and write French fluently. At the age of sixteen she wrote and published her first novel, and since then she has written incessantly. Some ten years ago the ardent young Polish woman came and settled in Paris, and whilst there met and married her husband, who shares all her ideas, moral, political, and social. It was not till after the Feminine Congress held in 1889 that Madame Cheliga-Loevy made up her mind to found the Union Universelle des Femmes, which with the approval of such men as Simon and Renan. In connection with the association she started the *Bulletin des Femmes*, a tiny magazine devoted to all that concerns women's work. Her correspondence is enormous, she receives hundreds of letters a week, and answers them all herself. She also acts as correspondent to a number of foreign periodicals, and from time to time lectures in good French to the public. She claims absolute equality with man, neither more nor less, and is by conviction a Socialist. Her mode of life makes it almost impossible for her to go much into society, but she is always elegantly and well dressed, and is occasionally to be met in literary and political circles.

WOMEN AND THE PIANO.

By way of making my peace with the ladies who may do me the honour of reading this, writes "a musical man" in a home paper, let me state at the outset that I am no believer in the superiority of man to woman. I long ago settled that question in my own mind by agreeing, with myself, that men did some things better than women and women other things better than men. It will therefore be at once apparent that I hold the scales of opinion equally between the sexes. In one respect, however, man is greatly the superior of the other sex. He is vastly a better musician. He has almost monopolised composition—I cannot recall the name of any great woman composer; as an executant he is distinguished by a finer touch and a more intelligent appreciation, and as a mere listener he is more reverent and more discriminating. This failure of woman to excel or even equal man in matters musical is without a doubt remarkable. Temperament one may say lies at the very bottom of music. Viewed apart from its technique, music is the expression of mood and character. I doubt if even the poets stand as clearly revealed in their works as do the composers in their music. Mozart, Beethoven, and Chopin have given us their inmost selves in their glorious works. And it is not little surprising that the emotional and sympathetic sex have contributed so little to the volume of the world's music. As executantes they have failed almost as much. I am not unmindful of such great artistes as Madame Schumann, Lady Halle, and Madame Janotha, but the fact remains that the great interpreters of music to-day are men. I fear we must conclude that women are the unmusical sex. And yet paradoxically enough ten women study music for one man. At this very moment perhaps 100,000 young ladies are "practising" in different portions of Great Britain and Ireland, all zealously firing away at scales and melodies, and nocturnes (not Chopin's) and operatic arrangements. An unwritten social law enjoins a certain acquaintance with music upon every "young lady." And the musical daughter, just by way of showing the casual visitor the amount of money spent upon her education by her fond and admiring parents, prances up and down that piano. She proves two things—first, that she has absolutely no music in her soul; and secondly, that the modern piano is a stout and sturdy instrument, not easily smashed into smithereens. Music with our daughters, and I am afraid with a good many of us old folk, is not an art; it is a mere accomplishment, a form of diversion. In the list of a young lady's social qualifications it follows hard upon dancing and, as affording opportunities for flirtation, deserves perhaps—but I do not speak positively on this point—to rank with lawn tennis. There is absolutely no disposition to regard music as a high and holy thing worthy of being studied for its own divine sake. And the manufacture of these young lady artistes conscientceless, soulless, and flippant—process apace.

The process of converting a normally good-natured girl into a common musical scourge is not effected without cost. Incapable of perceiving the great and beautiful in music, aspiring only to mechanical dexterity, the musical girl is handed over to teachers as witless and wrong-headed as she herself is. The girl belongs to the unmusical sex, and a whole academy of music will not make a musician of her. But she stumbles up her scales, trips it over her arpeggios, learns an operatic fantasia by heart, together with one or two abominations known as "Sparkling Cascades" or "A Dream of Niagara," and then bursts forth on her family and her friends as an accomplished musician. The price of it!

The average young lady educated at a high school and equipped with a certain amount of culture may be taken as representing the sex's inadequacy in musical feeling and sympathy. Her taste is atrocious. She will confess to "liking" the great composers, but her whole heart turns to the production of the well-known waltz manufacturing firm of Strauss and Co., of Vienna. She will own to being "passionately fond" of music, but her affections seldom stray beyond Strauss and Waldteufel. If she needs soothing she sits down to the piano and strums the "Morgenblatter Waltz" in funereal time. If happy she plays the same delightful piece "prestissimo." If merely thoughtful and disposed to maidenly reverie "Morgenblatter" comes slowly and listlessly from her finger-tips. She cherishes a belief that the "Maiden's Prayer"—so-called presumably because it leads to profanity in others—is the greatest and most tuneful composition in the whole repertoire of music. Her attitude towards music generally is one of exasperating frivolity. Its most useful, if not its highest, expression, is the waltz—the Strauss brand preferably. Then she ranks the lighter opera, Rossini, Bellini, and the innumerably other "inis" who have written more or less meaningless music; next she places oratorio, and then the medley of classical music. She cannot understand this last; and our consolation is that owing to its uninteresting character she seldom makes an attempt at it. But when she does! I have heard the adagio opening of the "Moonlight Sonata" rendered at a speed which, I am ashamed to confess, set my feet adancing. I can aver from that experience that Beethoven's liveliest page would make an excellent and inspiriting march for a regiment of tired soldiers. Songs without words innumerable have been done to death in my hearing. Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin have all been handled with the grossest irreverence and the most cynical indifference.

But the most startling thing about the highly-educated young lady is her touch. Women the weaker sex! Go to! Lead that delicate-looking, lily-like girl to the piano, and entreat her to charm you with her delightful playing. You, of course, lean against the corner of the instrument in a carefully-calculated pose of earnest attention. But if you are wise you will speedily retire to a remote corner. Your tympanum was not intended to withstand the fierce assault which this young lady will direct against it. Her pretty hands fall upon the keys like—to use a homely simile—two hundredweight of bricks. She elicits strong and ponderous sound; the bass rolls and thunders under her fierce compulsion; the treble flares and blares and screams in desperate rivalry. The loud pedal is pressed down by her dainty foot, and a tornado of gruff, harsh sound sweeps round the room. This is brilliant execution. But suppose she consents to play a little melodious piece, abates her rage against the piano, and releases the loud pedal. That little piece affords many opportunities for sympathetic stress, for nice modulation of tone, for light and shade. Does she embrace them? In ninety cases out of a hundred—no! She plays the notes, it is true; the runs and scale passages are smoothly rendered; the chords ring out clearly, but the music and the meaning of the piece remain hidden. The vast majority of women have absolutely no "touch." They possess the technique that comes of assiduous training, they have agility and a power of skipping here and there over the keyboard. But they lack sympathy and insight; their playing is monotonous and mechanical, and their "touch" is hard and hammerlike.

It is a nice point whether, in view of their musical incapacity, we should let our daughters learn music. Fashion of course demands that our girls should be taught to interpret "La Priere d'une Vierge." In this masterly composition the hands of the executante cross over, I believe, and this prodigious feat of musical gymnastics is supposed to indicate a very high degree of general culture. But, after all, is it worth while putting our girls to the strain and effort of learning music in order to attain this miserable end? How many women "keep up their music," as the phrase goes? Once the governess's authority is removed, their music drifts into the limbo of the forgotten. Fortunately so, I say. Running over the list of my married friends, I can only single out two whose wives still affect a liking for music, and duly endeavour to soothe their lords of an evening by trips up and down the keyboard. Here and there you meet with a woman who brings the needful qualities to the study of the divine art, but as a general rule the musical wife or daughter would save herself a lot of trouble by engaging an Italian artiste to do her playing vicariously on a barrel-organ. Some day, perhaps fathers and mothers will learn that the cultivation of the piano by their daughters is nothing short of a scandalous waste of time, money and labour. An ordinarily intelligent girl will learn half the languages of Europe in the time given to her abortive struggles with an art she really does not care for and cannot understand.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Fenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Diago-westonesia and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mombassa route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

Mauritius Mail closes at Durban at 8 a.m. on the 17th instant.

BABU N. C. BOSE writes to a Calcutta paper:—"Permit me to state that a complaint which afforded considerable amusement, was preferred by an aged Mahomedan confectioner, named Ahmad Hossein, against Prince Mirza Syed, Bahadur, of the Oudh family, charging him with cutting off his beard, which was about two feet in length, while he was sleeping in the verandah. The complaint being a false one, and the complainant not appearing before the Court as directed on the 9th instant, the case was discharged accordingly.

THERE have been fifty-one lawn-tennis tournaments held during the present season, in England and the grand total of entries received at these has amounted to 5,552, or an average of over 108 per tournament. As the signification of figures is most forcibly illustrated by a comparison, a glance at the statistics for the corresponding period of last year, when there were forty-one tournaments and 4,465 entries, gives convincing proof that the game is in a more flourishing condition than ever. The average of entries per meeting is nearly exactly the same for both years, but during the present there have been ten more meetings and 1,087 additional entries.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A SIMPLE TEA GOWN

Is a great comfort to put on after a long ramble "over wood and fell," or "by the sad sea waves," says a lady journalist. When one comes in tired and hot there is nothing like changing one's dress, and it is so very pleasant to have something to put on that is not liable to be easily spoiled, and yet is sufficiently dressy to pass muster for ordinary evening wear. Just now everything in dress, is more or less taken from the time between the reign of the unfortunate Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, and that of the Empress Josephine. So that in adopting any style—which you can best find in historical pictures—that existed during that period, you are pretty certain to be in fashion now. It is very easy and inexpensive to make a pretty tea gown, because you may really use such simple and cheap materials, and at the same time secure such very good effect. Take this for instance. In its original form it is by no means costly, being made of a plain shot silk, grey and white with soft pink (a favourable mixture, deservedly named gorge de pigeon, or pigeon's throat colour) arranged in the very simplest way—namely, a plain bodice and an equally plain skirt over an underskirt or petticoat of cream muslin, with no other trimming than a deep frill or flounce on the hem. A fichu of the true Marie Antoinette shape is worn round the neck, edged with a frill half as deep as that on the skirt, and the plain elbow sleeves are finished off with more of the same. A two-inch wide ribbon is the only decoration to the waist, and this may repeat either of the two colours in the shot silk. Now to make this even more cheaply, substitute a pretty alpaca for the silk, and let the underskirt be of cream cotton or any pale coloured "mousseline de laine" or cream muslin, for few things are more reasonable in price, and you ought to make your dress for very little over six shillings—ribbon and all.

LIVING JEWELS.

Creole women make use of the Cucuyos to increase the splendour of their toilettes. Strange jewels which must be fed, which must be bathed twice a day, and must be incessantly taken care of, to prevent them from dying. The Indians catch these insects, by balancing hot coals in the air at the end of a stick to attract them, which proves that the light which these insects diffuse is to attract. Once in the hands of the women the Cucuyos are shut up in little cages of very fine wire and fed on fragments of sugar-cane. When the Mexican ladies wish to adorn themselves with these living diamonds, they place them in little bags of light tulle, which they arrange with taste on their skirts. There is another way of mounting the Cucuyos. They pass a pin without hurting them under the thorax, and stick this pin in their hair. The refinement of elegance consists in combining with the Cucuyos humming-birds and real diamonds which produce a dazzling head-dress. Sometimes, imprisoning these animated flames in gauze, the ladies surround with them into arduent necklaces, or else roll them round their waist like a fiery girdle. They go to the ball under a diadem of living topazes of animated emeralds, and this diadem changes of pales according as the insect is or sh of fatigued. When they return home after the "soiree" they make them take a bath which refreshes them and put them back again into the cage which sheds during the whole night a soft light in the chamber.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

The languid airs and graces of a few years ago are no longer popular. The dainty bit of femininity that was afraid of the cow and looked at you with appealing eyes if a spider crossed her path has vanished, and in her place stands a sturdy, magnificently-developed woman, who has perfected her muscles by a course of training as rigorous as that of her college-bred brother, and who rows, swims, plays pool and tennis, bowls, and walks as well a man. Her shoulders are broad, her cheeks sun-burned, and her grasp strong and firm. She doesn't care for anything, defies dampness, and laughs at ailments that she cannot realise, as her great, strong frame has never known an ache or a pain. Her walk is a stride, and altogether she hinges a little bit on the masculine style, but is nevertheless just the sort of a girl that a man would call "jolly." Sentiment seems to form no part of her composition. Yet she has a fund of admiration, proving that she is after all only a woman despite all her training. Her gowns are never flimsy or clinging, but have a little set air that is at once stylish and becoming. She does not indulge in more than just the tiniest suspicion of a bang, and no little straying tendrils curl round the dainty ears. Altogether she is a new type of womanhood, which makes us wonder what sort of wife and mother she will make if by any chance she assumes such responsibilities.

A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick is one of the most prominent members of the English Women's Committee of the Chicago Exhibition, and will represent the nurses of Great Britain at the World's Fair. She it was who first suggested to the Princess Christian how admirable it would be to form a British Nurses' Association. She has given up her whole life to the work, and even now continues taking an active part in the management of the society. She was for ten years the matron at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, one of the most important nursing schools in England, and it was whilst there that she realised how very important it was that nurses should have some kind of co-operative system in order to protect themselves from unscrupulous and ignorant persons who chose to call themselves trained nurses without due qualification. In connection with this special branch of work it has been Mrs. Bedford Fenwick's pleasant duty to see either the Princess Christian or the Princess of Wales nearly every week. The latter takes an immense interest in the work, and generally has a nurse always in the house, even when she and her family are quite well in health. Last year, at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, the Association instituted a badge of membership. The badge is made in bronze for members, in silver for past and present members of the General Council, and in gold for the Royal President. It is worn at the right breast, suspended from a clasp. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick is a Scotswoman by birth, but was brought up in England. She was from early childhood always anxious to become a nurse, but it was not as easy then as it is now, and she experienced the greatest opposition both from her family and friends. After a while she gained admission to the Children's Hospital at Nottingham, and at the end of a year was offered and accepted the post of sister at the London Hospital. Her maiden name was Gordon Manson, and Dr. Bedford Fenwick was a medical student at the time that she was a young matron at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick believes that women should have a vocation in life, as a preventive of ennui, be they married or single. She is of opinion, however, that women always require men's help in business matters, and she attributes much of the success of the British Nurses' Association to the fact that there are many medical men members who take the keenest interest in it, and who have added to its success from a business point of view.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Brilliancy of the eyes is greatly to be desired. It gives a sparkling youthful appearance at once to the owner. Some women are foolish enough to apply a solution of belladonna, in order to make the pupil of the eye look larger and deeper. This, if continued, causes dimness of sight, and with increasing years, a bleared expression. The best and safest way to secure bright eyes is to look after the bodily health. Take plenty of sleep, and always in a dark room. The habit of sleeping with a light in the room is a very bad one, for not only does it try the sight, but the flame consumes so much good air that the health suffers. Bathing the eyes night and morning with cold water strengthens them. Should the eyes be weak they may be bathed with brandy and water in equal parts, or with lukewarm milk. A useful eye wash may be made in the following manner:—Put one ounce of powdered camphor and the same quantity of powdered borax into a quart bottle; fill up gradually with boiling water. This wash should be well rubbed into the roots of the hair once a week. It cleanses the scalp, and keeps it in a perfectly healthy condition. Another very good recipe, but not quite so simple, is the following:—Take a handful of fresh rosemary leaves and put over them a pint of hot water; cover, and let it stand for a day. Strain the liquor carefully through a cloth, and add to it a quarter of a pint of good rum and the juice of a large lemon. This wash should be used twice a week, but if found too drying vaseline should be used between the applications of the wash. An agreeable lotion for a face which has been roughened by wind or sun may be made in the following way:—Put six ounces of rose water into a bottle. To this add fifteen drops of carbolic acid and half a teaspoonful of liquid honey. Shake the ingredients well together, and they will be ready for use. This lotion, applied at night, after a long day in the open air, is most soothing in its effect. The preservation of the teeth is a matter of no small importance, for bad teeth generally produce indigestion, and consequent bad health. To keep the gums and teeth in perfect condition strict cleanliness must be observed. The teeth must be brushed night and morning with a good, reliable powder. The following is an excellent recipe:—Three ounces of precipitate chalk, one ounce of powdered orris root, and one ounce of carbonate of soda. Mix all together and pass three times through a wire sieve. It is a good plan to keep a piece of castile soap and use that instead of the powder occasionally. A good mouth-wash is made thus:—Three ounces of pure water, one ounce of eau de cologne, and the same quantity of orange-flower water. Add a desert-spoonful of the wash to a third of a tumbler of water, and the effect will be most refreshing. Quite important is the care of the hands that I cannot resist adding a few words on the subject. Girls, do take my advice, and be careful of your hands now that you are young. Accustom yourselves to the use of gloves. Do not shun household duties for fear of soiling the hands, but provide yourself with loose-fitting chamois gloves, and then do any duties that fall to the lot of a good and practical housekeeper. It is an excellent plan to keep half a lemon on the washstand, and to rub the hands with it after washing. A good emollient for the hands is made by taking equal quantities of white wax, vaseline, almond-oil, and pure honey. Put all the ingredients into an earthen pan, and stir them on the range till thoroughly mixed. Take it from the fire, and place the pan in a bowl of cold water, and stir until cool. Place into jars, and tie down till required for use. Fresh healthy bedrooms are a great necessity in a well-regulated household, and yet how few there are really sunny! Bedrooms which are kept shut up from sundown until eight or nine o'clock next morning cannot be fresh. Keep the chimney free, so that bad air may escape up it, and sleep with your window open at the top. There need be no fear of cold to ordinary people, and far better health will be the result. Many people go to no end of trouble to see that the water they drink is pure and well filtered, and the milk boiled to avoid any infection, and yet pay no regard to the air of their dwellings or rooms. Our lungs consume about a pint of air at every breath, so surely we should see that that air should be of the purest.

PLEASANT FOR TEA DRINKERS.

A striking fact about the Chinese use of tea, which is told on the authority of a Chinese officer, is that it is employed for preserving the bodies of the dead. A corpse placed in the centre of a box of tea, he says, will "keep" for years. He further asserts that tea which has been employed in this capacity is often exported for foreign consumption, the boxes being marked in a way known only to the natives.

WOMEN'S TEARS.

Professor Lombroso, of Turin, has written an exhaustive paper on "The Sensibility of Women," in which he says of her ability to shed tears:—"In her case, courage is not demanded, but grace; she learns how all-powerful are her tears; she tries to weep with polity, to weep much, and to weep at the right time. It was truly marvellous to observe the faculty of weeping at their own caprice which certain women possess."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE LATE MADAME TREBELLI.

THE death of Madame Trebelli-Bettini removes from the world of music one of the most familiar names. As all the musical world remembers, Madame Trebelli was four years ago seized with a stroke of paralysis, and although she later on recovered, it was feared by her most intimate friends that it was but a forewarning of an end not far distant. At the time of her death Madame Trebelli was, we believe, in her fifty-eighth year, although more than one biographer has stated that she was born in 1838. She originally appeared as a juvenile prodigy, and after being under the tuition of Wartel she made her stage debut at Madrid in 1859 in "Trovatore." She came to England exactly thirty years ago during Mr. J. H. Mapleson's first season at Her Majesty's Theatre, making her London debut on May 4, 1862, in "Lucrezia Borgia." She continued before the English public as leading contralto until 1888, and during that time she played forty-four parts. There is no doubt that very few names in the operatic world are so well known to Englishmen as that of Madame Trebelli, and in fact no opera company in the seventies was considered complete without her. Among the more important parts which she created in London are those of Siebel in "Faust," Abu Hassan in Weber's opera, of Frederico in "Mignon," of Amneris in "Aida," of Martha in "Mefistofele;" and in the Italian version of "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe specially composed for her the Song of the Queen now so well known. Apart from these Madame Trebelli won great favor on the concert platform, and her appearance at the Handel Festival was a recognised feature of those remarkable gatherings. Her voice was a low mezzo-soprano, rather than a contralto, and its great charm consisted not only in the pureness and richness of its tone, but in the remarkable quality throughout and extensive range. She belongs, in a great measure, to the great school of Italian vocalists, and, alas! at a time when the operatic stage is in some danger of losing the best exponents of vocal art (some almost say vocal display) her loss is a very serious one. For, although she had for four years ceased to make any public appearance, her kindly aid, and, in many cases, her direct tuition, have been extremely valuable.

THE ORIGINAL BOOK OF THE "MESSIAH."

The British Museum authorities have recently acquired the original "word book of the 'Messiah.'" This book having come into the possession of Mr. James Culwick, of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, some time back, it may be remembered that he gave a complete description of it in a privately printed pamphlet. Now we are glad to see that both pamphlet and "word book" have found a final resting place in the British Museum. From this long-sought-for "word book" students of Handel are placed in possession of a full detailed account of the first performance of the "Messiah." It shows the state of the score, the versions actually used, the keys in which the several numbers were sung, and the name of the singer of each movement; and thus gives the student a full idea of the original scheme. Not the least interesting part about this acquisition is the fact that the programme contains some pencil annotations by one who, it appears, was a member of the audience at the time of the performance.

THE PURITAN HEROINE.

Miss Lucile Hill has been engaged, at the instance of Sir Arthur Sullivan, to play the part of the Puritan heroine in the new comic opera at the Savoy, and Mr. Courtice Pounds will appear in the character of her lover—who is, it is almost unnecessary to state, a fascinating young Cavalier. Sir Arthur Sullivan is now confident that the opera will be ready for production before the Leeds Festival.

A DEAD LONDON DRAMATIC SEASON.

Looking back over the dead dramatic season is by no means like looking back over a smiling and a fruitful country; for it has not been a season rich in many artistic successes. The cause of progress has not been greatly advanced; the gaiety of the nation has not been aroused by many masterpieces of mirth. Mr. Barrie's comedy and Mr. Gilbert's comic opera were both in their way delightful pieces of work; they were both the work of men who have earned the right to be regarded as artists: they gave to the past weary months the only original work that was worth serious consideration. Against a back-ground of desolation Mr. Beerbohm Tree's Hamlet stands out strongly as one of the gallantest one of the most interesting attempts of our time to create the most difficult part in the whole range of the drama. It was in one sense a failure, inasmuch as every actor who undertakes the hardest character to be a failure. The man has never lived, probably never will live, endowed with all the qualities that are necessary for the composition of the Hamlet that Shakespeare drew.

AN UNUSUALLY EVENTFUL SEASON.

The barren theatrical season is to be followed by a season more than usually eventful. Our leading dramatists are all hard at it. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has finished a new piece for the Criterion, in which the volatile Mr. Charles Wyndham, no longer volatile, is coming out in a new character; and is busy with his new play for the Haymarket, which is to follow "Hypatia." Mr. Pinero has a new play in hand for the Court Theatre, which will follow the light comedy by Messrs. Sims and Raleigh, which will at some date not yet definitely fixed supersede the triple bill at that theatre. Mr. F. C. Phillips, Mr. Malcolm Watson, and Mr. Carton, are all waiting their turns at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Robert Buchanan, who has tried his hand at almost every form of literature, since he put off the singing robes of a Scotch bard, is engaged upon a comic opera, and Mr. Sydney Grundy will be represented, not only by his comic opera at the Savoy, but by a new comedy of manners intended for the Prince of Wales's.

NEW STAGE EFFECTS.

The new moon (theatrical) is not the only new invention in scenic illusion that will be seen on the stage in the coming season. Mr. Charles Harris, who will "produce" the new opera at the Savoy, has just discovered a process of imitating a grass lawn on the stage so well that it looks like the real thing—or more like the real thing than grass itself would look in the lights of the theatre. The lawn outside Haddon Hall—from which the opera may possibly take its title—is altogether to be a masterpiece of "mise-en-scene."

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

This year Sir August Harris is not to have pantomime to himself at the West end of the town, for the Olympic will be given up to such an entertainment after the autumn season of opera at that theatre. Mr. Oscar Barrett, who was for years before he went to the Crystal Palace with Sir Augustus at Drury Lane, will produce at the Olympic a Christmas pantomime of "Dick Whittington," in which it is intended to revert to the "old ways."

MR. WILLARD'S NEXT APPEARANCE.

Mr. Willard is preparing himself for his next appearance in London after his return from his American tour. Mr. Henry Jones is writing for him. Mr. Robert Buchanan is preparing a version of "L'Afne" specially for Mr. Willard, who will, it is hardly necessary to state, go into management on his own account when he comes back to England.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr. Welton Dale, the young actor who appears at the Criterion in "Betsy," has been the victim of a curious accident. A young lady at the buffet adjoining the theatre was opening a soda-water bottle, when the cork shot Mr. Dale in the eye. Grave consequences were at first feared but Mr. Dale has now recovered the use of his eye—and £50 compensation from Messrs. Spiers and Pond.

A NOVEL PLAY.

"Richard Henry" has (or have) written another new piece for the Gaiety, called "Sole Lessee," which is intended to run concurrently with the new Gaiety burlesque. The interest of this little play is theatrical, as the title implies, and the action passes behind the scenes of a theatre, the stage being prepared as for a rehearsal, the last piece burning through the act.

CONAN DOYLE.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the author of "Micah Clarke," lives in a pretty house at Norwood. He now devotes himself altogether to novel-writing, though, until recently, he had been practising as a physician. He is a nephew of "Dicky" Doyle, of punch fame. In writing, he has been telling a "Strand Magazine" interviewer, he invariably conceives the end of his story first, and writes up to it. He gets the climax, and his art lies in the ingenious way in which he conceals it from his readers. He works between the hours of breakfast and lunch, and again in the evening from five to eight, writing some three thousand words a day. He receives many suggestions from the public. But the suggestions are seldom practicable. Other letters come from people who have been reading the latest of his stories, saying whether they guessed the mystery or not.

LYRICS FOR THE CROWD.

The working-man poet, Mr. William Ecritt, to whom has just been forwarded a grant of £50, has issued two volumes of poetry. The first, entitled "Lyrics for the Crowd and Night Musings," was published in 1886, and soon attracted attention by the ring of manly sincerity in its melodies. Mr. Ecritt was encouraged by the reception accorded to his first literary venture, and another volume from his pen was published last year. This was called "Heart Throbs." Mr. Ecritt has latterly been obliged to give up his daily occupation as a gunmaker, owing to failing health. He is a native of Birmingham, but now lives at Guildford. His publishers are Messrs. Harris on.

MA MIE ROSETTE.

The "book" of M. Lacome's comic opera, "Ma Mie Rosette," which is the work of the famous critic, the late Jules Prevel, is a more simple yet more pretentious work than the generality of such stories. The opera takes its title from an old French air, which the composer introduces as a leading motive. The hero of the story is King Henry of Navarre, and the heroine a peasant girl, who falls in with the King as he is going to the hunt, and falls out with her betrothed, a romantic young gardener, as a consequence. At the close of the first act Rosette, left alone, falls asleep in a cornfield, and in the second she finds herself in the young King's castle, who has carried her off together with the young gardener, now her husband, whom the King has, for love of her, created a marquis. In the third act Rosette, who is seen sleeping soundly in the cornfield, wakes to find her grand adventure but a dream. The king, when returning from the hunt, stays again to listen to her story, resolves to make her dream of fortune come true, and with a generosity common to the kings of comic operas, there and then makes handsome provision for the young couple, and so enables them to marry. And so all ends happily. Between the two scenes of the second act there is a musical interlude, in the manner of the familiar intermezzo of "Cavalleria Rusticana." But M. Lacome cannot be accused of taking the idea from Mascagni. "Ma Mie Rosette" was given in Paris long before Cavalleria Rusticana" was written.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

The new play which Messrs. F. C. Philips and C. H. Brookfield have written for Mr. Frohmann, the American manager, is a comedy of modern manners. The heroine is an American heiress, and does not marry a lord, but refuses to throw herself away upon a wastrel nobleman. His lordship is acting as butler in an American family, when he first hears the news that makes him an hereditary legislator in the land of his birth. The piece has a moral which applies with equal force on either side of the Atlantic, and although the "Marquis," as it is called, will be given first in America, it will be played later in London by the Company which Mr. Frohmann intends to send to this country.

"THE TIMES."

A London correspondent hears that a Baronetcy was offered by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Walter of the "Times," but was declined. This is not the first time that the chief proprietor of the "Times" has had this distinction placed at his disposal. In 1870 Mr. Gladstone would have made Mr. Walter a Baronet, but then, as now, he refused the honour.